

## Shultz, Lebanese Disagree Over Chances for Early Pact

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Tuesday that agreement on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon could be reached this week as Mr. Shultz hopes.

Mr. Salem, who conferred Monday with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, left the impression that Syria has put heavy pressure on Lebanon not to make the concessions required by Mr. Shultz to win Israel's agreement to withdraw.

Stressing repeatedly that Lebanon "will never do anything to compromise the security of Syria," Mr. Salem also spoke of the need for Lebanon to "consult with the rest of the Arab world" about any accord with Israel and asserted, "an agreement is not at hand."

His words were a reminder that Syria, which has about 40,000 troops in northern and eastern Lebanon, can override Mr. Shultz's efforts by refusing to pull out its troops and those of the Palestine Liberation Organization that still remain in Lebanon under Syrian protection.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government in Israel has made clear that it will not make any withdrawal agreement unless there is a simultaneous pullout by the Syrians.

It was not immediately clear whether Mr. Salem, who spoke before television cameras, was making a bow toward Syrian sensibilities or whether his words were a sign of new hitches in the talks that Mr. Shultz has been conducting between Israel and Lebanon.

However, there clearly was a considerable gap between the optimism voiced by Mr. Shultz as he arrived Tuesday after a marathon negotiating session Monday in Israel and the downbeat rhetoric used by Mr. Salem.

On Monday, U.S. officials said Mr. Shultz was hoping to wrap up an Israeli-Lebanese accord in time for him to confer with Mr. Assad in Damascus and possibly other Arab leaders, such as King Hussein of Jordan and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, before going to Paris this weekend for an economic meeting.

During the flight to Beirut, Mr. Shultz refused to be pinned down on a specific time frame, but he reiterated that he believed the chances for agreement seemed reasonably good, and he warned that if

none is reached soon, the situation is likely to lapse into stalemate.

After arriving in Beirut, Mr. Shultz immediately plunged into talks with Lebanese negotiators about proposals he had worked out with the Israelis for resolving some differences. The talks continued into the night, and Mr. Shultz abandoned plans to return to Jerusalem Tuesday evening.

After the talks had been going on for several hours, Mr. Salem emerged and was immediately besieged by questions about his talks with Mr. Assad. Reports from Damascus have said the Syrians warned him that they would not withdraw from Lebanon if the proposed agreement allows Israel "to obtain gains within Lebanon."

Mr. Salem refused to discuss details of his session in Damascus. But he acknowledged that there "may be matters" arising from a Lebanese-Israeli agreement "that will be questioned by Syria," and he vowed several times that Lebanon will do nothing against the security or interests of Syria or the Arab world.

When asked why Mr. Shultz sounded "so optimistic and he appeared to be pessimistic," Mr. Salem replied: "Because he's an American, and I'm a Middle Easterner."

## For Shultz, a Fistful of Problems

### Flap on Jets Unmasks Issues Beyond Israeli Pullout

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — There was a flurry of press reports here Monday that while Secretary of State George P. Shultz has been shuttling between Jerusalem and Beirut, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who in Israeli eyes is the pre-eminent villain of the Reagan administration, was up to no good back in Washington.

The reports, which emanated from the Israeli Defense Ministry, held that Mr. Weinberger had blocked implementation of an administration decision to release U.S. technological information needed by Israel to construct the Lavi aircraft, a new Israeli fighter and a pet project of Defense Minister Moshe Arens.

By the end of the day the flap appeared to have died out. U.S. officials characterized the Israeli press accounts as "behind the curve" and said the technology would be delivered to Israel as announced two weeks ago.

(In Washington, the State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, said his department had been asked to look into the flap last week because of discussions with Israeli officials and the companies involved. "We believe we have now met the requests put to us by the Israelis," Mr. Romberg said.)

(Other sources said the change in the licenses resolved a bureaucratic controversy in which Mr. Shultz and the State Department favored a more extensive sale of technology in Israel than did the Defense Department. The State Department position was said to have prevailed.)

The Lavi flap served to underscore a point easily overlooked amid the motion of the Shultz shuttle: There is more involved in the secretary's mission than gaining an agreement for an Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Many U.S.-Israeli issues are certain to become intertwined in the talks.

By Mr. Shultz's presence, the Reagan administration has increased the stake it has in hammering out an Israeli-Lebanese accord. But to do so, Mr. Shultz will have

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to win from the Israelis further concessions in their negotiating demands.

The United States is likely to be asked for concessions by Israel in return for concessions to Lebanon.

The case of the Lavi technology is an example of the twists and turns in the U.S.-Israeli relationship. It was a matter of the United States reaching out in hopes of patching up a relationship that has been battered by Israel's invasion of Lebanon, differences over President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative and Israel's settlements policy in the occupied territories.

The announcement that the technology would be made available to Israel was made in mid-April, a short time after Mr. Arens took over as defense minister from Ariel Sharon.

The message was clear: The administration hoped to have a smoother time with Mr. Arens, who has just completed a tour as Israel's ambassador to the United States, than with Mr. Sharon, whose relationship with the United States was acrimonious.

Another U.S. aircraft, the F-16 fighter-bomber, is directly linked to the troop withdrawal negotiations. On March 31, Mr. Reagan said that a shipment of F-16s to Israel would be suspended as long as Israeli troops remained in Lebanon.

The president's statement had no immediate practical effect since the planes are not due to be delivered until 1985. They are now, however, publicly part of the bargaining process and it is assumed that a lifting of the delivery suspension would accompany an Israeli accord with Lebanon.

At least two other U.S.-Israeli issues may become linked to the troop withdrawal talks. One is a possible revival of the memorandum on strategic cooperation signed by the two countries in December 1981, which provided for joint military exercises and planning in the Mediterranean and the exchange of military assistance.

The agreement was never formally approved by the United States because Israel annexed the Golan Heights, captured from Syria in the 1967 war.

Revising the accord will not be as simple as promising to deliver the F-16s because Syria, with an estimated 30,000 troops in eastern Lebanon, is a key player in the Lebanese negotiations.

A move toward a strategic cooperation agreement now would likely be proclaimed by the Begin government as tacit U.S. acceptance of the Golan Heights annexation and reduce the chances that Syria would agree to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

There is finally the whole question of the level of U.S. aid to Israel. The Begin government strongly objected last year when the administration unsuccessfully sought to prevent Congress from increasing the aid amount above levels recommended by the president.

The same process is again under way. Shortly before Mr. Shultz arrived here, a House subcommittee voted to increase aid to Israel.

With Mr. Shultz seeking additional concessions on Lebanon, the administration is in a poor position to wage a campaign against Israel's friends in Capitol Hill, a fact undoubtedly recognized by Mr. Begin.



CALIFORNIA QUAKE — The downtown area of the central California town of Coalinga was reduced to rubble Monday by a major earthquake. There have been no reports of deaths, but most buildings and houses were damaged. Families, like the one above, spent the night in their front yards along with what belongings they could salvage. The business district, below, was shattered by the temblor. Page 3.



## White House May Shift Strategy At Arms Talks to Cut Warheads

WASHINGTON — The White House Tuesday hinted at a possible change of negotiating position in strategic arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union to emphasize cuts in nuclear warheads instead of launchers.

This would follow a recommendation made earlier this month by a presidential commission on strategic forces headed by former the national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft.

The commission's report said arms control reductions should be in terms of launchers, as in the current START talks in Geneva, but of reducing warheads to equal levels. President Ronald Reagan has proposed deep and verifiable cuts to equal levels of missiles.

The commission also proposed the deployment of 100 MX missiles, each carrying 10 warheads, to modernize U.S. strategic forces until the 1990s and the development

of a small new mobile missile with a single warhead.

The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan endorsed all the commission's proposals but could not commit himself to a change in arms control strategy pending conclusion of a government study.

#### Reagan Is Cautious

Earlier, Michael Geller of the Washington Post reported: Bipartisan groups of senators and congressmen have cautioned President Reagan in separate letters that they may withhold support for the MX missile unless he undertakes more clear-cut and immediate initiatives to control nuclear arms.

Meeting with reporters after co-authoring one of the letters Monday, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, said he believes that Mr. Reagan supports arms control.

But, Mr. Percy said, "I have no doubt that there are certain people around him, in the National Security Council and the Defense Department, who will do anything to prevent arms control. These are the guys I am out to get."

Representative Albert Gore Jr., a Tennessee Democrat who co-authored the other letter, said later that "there is a lot of concern" about the administration's enthusiastic endorsement of a special presidential commission's recent recommendation to deploy 100 MX missiles, and its apparent lower level of interest in other panel recommendations on arms control.

Both groups also urged Mr. Reagan to establish a bipartisan commission to advise him on implementing the arms control recommendations of the presidential commission.

Monday's letter from Mr. Percy and Senators Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, said that such a commission would "underscore to our allies and adversaries the continuity of U.S. arms control policy beyond any one administration."

Specifically, they asked Mr. Reagan to modify quickly the existing U.S. proposal at the Geneva arms talks to bring it in line with the commission's recommendation that both sides measure their forces in numbers of atomic warheads rather than missile launchers.

## U.S. Catholic Prelates Set to Vote on A-Arms

CHICAGO — The American Catholic bishops headed Tuesday for a showdown with the Reagan administration as they prepared to vote on a pastoral letter calling for an outright halt to the nuclear arms race.

After weeks of debate, the bishops Monday overwhelmingly approved a draft version of the letter that urged a "halt" rather than a "curb" to the nuclear arms race and said "it was morally unjustified to initiate nuclear war in any form."

Both positions, if approved in a formal vote by about 275 bishops at a national conference in Chicago, would represent a rebuff to administration policy and could put the church in the forefront of the nuclear freeze movement.

To become official, the letter would need 192 votes. If approved, the 155-page letter would become a guide for church teaching.

The administration has sought a bolstering of U.S. nuclear defenses and has refused to disavow a first use of atomic weapons in a war. It contends that such an option is needed to deter an all-out Soviet attack.

The preliminary decision Monday followed several weeks of debate within the Catholic community and was opposed by the administration.

The secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, wrote last autumn to Cardinal Joseph Bernardin of Chicago to say the document was troubling.

The draft of the pastoral letter denounces as immoral the idea of striking civilian populations, even in retaliation. Mr. Weinberger called the option of initiating limited nuclear war as vital to defense.

## Russia Offers Fresh Set of Missile Cuts For Europe

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, Tuesday made what he described as a new disarmament proposal, offering to reduce not only the number of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe to the number wielded by France and Britain, but also the number of warheads.

"The Soviet Union has stated readiness not to have in Europe a single missile and a single plane more than possessed today by NATO countries," Mr. Andropov said, referring to the proposal he made last Dec. 21. "We are told that in this event the Soviet Union would have more missile nuclear warheads."

"Tonight, we are prepared to reach agreement on the equality of nuclear potentials in Europe both as regards delivery vehicles and warheads, with due account, of course, for the corresponding armaments of Britain and France."

Mr. Andropov spoke at a Kremlin banquet in honor of Erich Honecker, the East German leader, who began a state visit Tuesday.

Western experts said the wording of Mr. Andropov's offer was somewhat ambiguous. In December, the Soviet leader offered to trim the number of medium-range SS-20 missiles stationed in Europe to the total held by NATO countries — the 162 missiles in the arsenals of Britain and France — if the United States abandoned plans to deploy new medium-range missiles later this year.

The SS-20 is considered capable of carrying three warheads each, while the French and British missiles are capable of mounting a total of 290 nuclear warheads. The argument to which Mr. Andropov referred was the 142 SS-20s stationed in Europe.

Mr. Andropov also stuck to the Kremlin stand that aircraft-borne missiles must be counted in reducing European nuclear forces.

Mr. Reagan's latest proposal was to calculate the European balance only on the basis of U.S. and Soviet missile warheads. The United States contends that British and French missiles should not be counted in this formula.

Most of the British and French missiles have single warheads, compared with the triple warheads atop the Soviet SS-20 intermediate-range missiles.

"If he is serious about this offer," one Western expert said, "it would mean that the Soviets are willing to have only 97 SS-20s deployed against Europe."

The United States contends that 3,000 aircraft capable of nuclear strikes against Western Europe should be counted on the Soviet side, against 560 U.S. land and air-carrying jets. The Russians count 824 U.S. British and French aircraft, against only 461 Soviet medium-range bombers.

## Polish Police Disperse Protesters in 5 Cities

WARSAW — New violence erupted Tuesday night in Warsaw when police officers wielding batons and firing water cannons scattered a peaceful, informal march by about 8,000 people after a Mass marking Constitution Day.

Helmeted police attacked the demonstrators after allowing them to walk unchallenged down a main street.

Western reporters in Gdansk said the police also intervened there to break up a march by about 3,000 people chanting the name of Solidarity, the banned trade union.

The police were also reported to have broken up small protests in Krakow, Nowa Huta and Lublin.

The police action followed skirmishes Sunday in most of Poland's major cities, when the security forces dispersed thousands of people taking part in informal May Day rallies called by the Solidarity underground.

Street clashes also broke out last year on May 3, the anniversary of Poland's first democratic constitution in 1791, and the Roman Catholic feast day of Our Lady, Queen of Poland.

Amnesty Plea Rejected: Earlier, Dan Fisher of the Los Angeles Times reported from Warsaw:

Polish officials confirmed Tuesday that Pope John Paul II has written the government seeking amnesty for political prisoners. But, the officials said, the pope did not condition his planned June visit on such an amnesty, and none is contemplated.

Adam Lopatka, the religious affairs minister, and Jerzy Urban, the government's chief spokesman, spoke at a press conference for foreign journalists at which Mr. Urban also ruled out any negotiations with Lech Walesa, head of the banned Solidarity trade union.

Mr. Walesa said Monday that he hoped pro-Solidarity May Day demonstrations might persuade the Polish authorities to open talks with the union.

of NATO in each mutually agreed-upon period. In the event of a reduction of the number of warheads on British and French missiles, the number of warheads on our medium-range missiles would be cut by as much."

#### Warms of 'Chain Reaction'

Earlier, The Associated Press reported that Mr. Andropov warned that if NATO went ahead with its planned deployment, stated to begin this winter, "a chain reaction is inevitable. The U.S.S.R. ... [and] the other Warsaw Pact countries will be compelled to take reply measures."

Responding to President Ronald Reagan's charge that the Soviet Union is "an evil empire," Mr. Andropov also said that the United States aimed at world domination and that this was the "true root of evil perpetrated in the world."

Western observers saw Mr. Andropov's missile offer as a softening of the Kremlin's position at the intermediate-range arms reduction talks in Geneva.

But they noted that he said only that the Soviet Union was prepared to reduce the number of warheads it has targeted on Western Europe. He said nothing about dismantling Moscow's highly mobile SS-20 missiles, which in theory could be rolled into Soviet Central Asia out of range of Western targets and then quickly put back into position.

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## Effects of Depression Seen on Chile's Streets

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service

PUDAHUEL, Chile — It was a Sunday, and the 80 people who trudged through the church-supported soup kitchen in a backyard in this poor suburb of Santiago shared spaghetti and beans, with turnips on the side.

It was hardly a feast, but for Luis Urrutia, 46, a carpenter who has been out of work a year, it was delectable.

"Do you know what it is like in hear a child cry and not have any food to give her?" Mr. Urrutia asked, nodding at three of his six children who sat nearby. He knew well.

Hungry children are only part of the human cost in the economic depression that grips this Andean country. Hit by the world recession and burdened by a foreign debt of \$18 billion, Chile's economy shrank 14 percent last year.

Unemployment nearly tripled to an average of 22 percent in the last three months in the greater Santiago area, the government said. The rate is said to be even higher in the southern agricultural provinces.

Most of those lucky enough to have jobs have had their salaries frozen or cut since August 1981. Real income — the amount of money the average Chilean earns after inflation — has dropped 27 percent since then, the government said.

"Moya will pay" is the flippant refrain repeated among rich and poor and in newspaper cartoons. Moya is a mythical name in Chile. It means Everyman.

Moya is paying hard. A middle-aged civil engineer cannot face his children because their home has been repossessed. A newly married couple are reluctantly emigrating to Brazil. Chicken, once common fare, is served at a truck mechanic's birthday party as a delicacy.

Depression is in the streets. Women with babies beg at traffic lights. Adolescent boys dance

## Soup Kitchens Appear While Unemployment, Inflation Rise Sharply

for coins. Old women rake parks in emergency public works jobs.

Soup kitchens have sprung up. Started mostly by Roman Catholic parishes, they are maintained by volunteers. Stores and farmers contribute most of the food.

The government's main unemployment aid is the emergency public works program, which employs 470,000 people, or nearly 13 percent of the work force. Most are women working 27.5 hours a week for a monthly pay of \$27 plus \$5.50 for each child under the age of 8. A new, smaller program for the head of the household pays \$10 a month. The programs are filled.

Few Chileans have fallen into the abject poverty found in India or Central America. No one, apparently, has died of starvation. But scores that are now commonplace had been rare in this mostly middle-class country.

The suddenness with which the depression struck seemed to add to its ferocity. As the government embraced new free-market policies, Chile's economy boomed like few others in the world in the five previous years.

President Augusto Pinochet has largely kept the lid on unrest by arresting demonstrators and exiling their leaders. Almost 250 people were arrested four weeks ago in a leftist-organized demonstration that spread to include thousands of office workers.

"If you protest to demand work," said Francisco Bravos, 36, an unemployed carpenter, "then they put you in jail and say you are a Marxist."

Investigation regularly keep watch, from parked cars, on the soup kitchens. The police have asked for the names of workers on line. And last year, local priests said, the police broke up a sidewalk soup kitchen, throwing away the food.

Moderate criticism of the government's economic policies is allowed, and most business, farming and labor leaders are united in wanting more state aid and intervention in the economy. The government has intervened to some extent — taking over shaky banks, for example — but insists the recovery should take place within broader free-market principles.

"We are in a process in which everyone has to sacrifice," Brigadier General Sergio Perez Horne, minister of national planning, told a business group recently. "The economic model has not failed."

Under an agreement in January with the International Monetary Fund for a \$555 million loan that requires belt-tightening, the government is restricted in the help it can give officials said.

The Pinochet government has been effective in such social aid as education, housing and medical care for the extremely poor, World Bank and U.S. officials said. A study by the U.S. Embassy in Santiago reported that Chile spent 59.5 percent of its budget on social programs last year, compared with 47.1 percent in 1972, the last full year of the Marxist government of Salvador Allende.

The government cites its success in bringing inflation down from 600 percent in 1973 to near zero last year as the most effective way of helping the poor.

But now inflation has shot up again. The government has finally ordered raises for state workers, but many private companies say they cannot afford to follow suit.

"Under Allende, the stores were empty," Virginia Brizena said, as she stirred the big pot of spaghetti and beans. "Now the stores are filled, but all you can do is look."





**RUN DOWN DURING A PROTEST** — An elderly man was run over by a car and seriously injured Tuesday as a driver forced his way through demonstrating dental students in Strasbourg, France. At right, the driver of the car, Patrick



Deschang, 27, an unemployed worker, is held by the police after the incident. The victim, Szymon Goldmann, 80, a retired dental surgeon, was reported to have suffered fractures and to be in a coma in a hospital in the city in eastern France.

## Thatcher, Under Pressure, Weighs Pros and Cons of a June Election

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — Four years ago Tuesday, Margaret Thatcher became prime minister of Britain.

Next Monday, she is expected to decide when to seek a second term.

Mrs. Thatcher's instinct, one of her associates said last week, "is to carry on until the last day of her term, to give people an example of how to lead."

If she did that, the election would be held a year from now.

Election fever has been raging in the House of Commons for weeks, with a small majority of backbench members of the prime minister's Conservative Party pressing for a June election on the basis of the party's strong standing in the polls.

The most recent survey, carried out by Market and Opinion Research International and published in The Sunday Times this week, showed the Tories well ahead with 45 percent, compared with 30 percent for Labor and 23 percent for the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance.

A general election result of the same proportions would give the prime minister an increased majority of more than 100 seats in Parliament.

Mrs. Thatcher has said she would not start thinking about an

election date until she had finished four years in office, but that has been widely viewed as political cosmetics, designed to enhance her image as a person who disdains expediency. In fact, she has carefully prepared the political plan for this week.

On Thursday, voters in all parts of Britain except London and Scotland will elect new local governments. The prime minister has allowed the view to take hold that she will use the results of those elections as a primary indicator in deciding when to seek another term.

But the situation is complicated by the difficulty of judging what the local results mean. In 1979, the local voting coincided with the general election, which produced a much higher turnout than usual. Labor gained 504 seats, despite parliamentary reverses, so even Tory gains Thursday would not prove much except that big turnouts help Labor.

Poll figures, moreover, suggest that many voters Thursday will not have national and international but local considerations in mind. Whereas national economic questions and such foreign policy issues as nuclear weapons and the Euro-

pean Community are likely to dominate the general election, the local campaigns have featured property taxes, refuse collection and police attitudes.

The Sunday Times poll indicated, for example, that in the local balloting the Tory lead would be five rather than 15 points. Such voting patterns in a general election would produce a swing to Labor rather than a strengthened majority for the Conservatives. It is such anomalies that make Mrs. Thatcher nervous about June.

The prime minister and her colleagues will be looking at the results in a handful of major cities when they meet next Sunday at Chequers, her country residence in Buckinghamshire, to decide what to do.

Preliminary reports of the situation in those cities suggest she will find no consistent pattern.

The prime minister plans to confer at Chequers with William Whitelaw, the home secretary and deputy prime minister, who is known to favor waiting, and with Cecil Parkinson, the Tory chairman, who is believed to prefer a June election.

Those in her own party who would rather wait remind Mrs. Thatcher of what happened to the Labor prime minister, Sir Harold Wilson, 13 years ago. Having gained 443 seats in local elections May 8, 1970, he decided to go to the country in June. Despite a lead in the polls and the election results, he was supplanted in No. 10 Downing St. by the Tory, Edward Heath, only six weeks later.

Thatcher Firm on Silence

Mrs. Thatcher turned aside demands Tuesday to name the election date, Reuters reported. She told Parliament: "I shall not be hurried by anyone."

Answering questions in Parliament, the prime minister declared: "When I decide to seek an election it will be announced in the usual way. Until then it's business as usual."

Her remarks were made in response to taunts from the opposition benches during question time in the House of Commons.

## U.S. House Gets Cables On Slaying

By Laurie Becklund

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The State Department has turned over to Congress two previously secret U.S. cables that reportedly contain information linking Salvadoran military officers to the 1980 assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnaldo Romero, according to a congressional committee staff member.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee sought the cables two weeks ago, after the Los Angeles Times published an article about their existence. The State Department had not previously acknowledged the cables.

Sent in 1980, the first cable reportedly said that Roberto d'Aubuisson, now president of El Salvador's Constituent Assembly, and about a dozen military officers drew lots for the task of planning the assassination of Archbishop Romero, a leader in the fight for human rights in El Salvador.

The second cable, sent a year later, reportedly contained the name of the suspected assassin, a former member of the National Guard.

U.S. sources who originally reported the cables' existence said that they considered the cabled information to be "highly reliable."

Both documents were given to the House Foreign Affairs Committee late Friday, a committee aide said Monday. A State Department letter followed, in which the department explained why it had not turned the cables over last spring, when Congress demanded information about its decision to grant a U.S. visa to Mr. d'Aubuisson.

A former army major, Mr. d'Aubuisson leads a rightist political party.

The letter was not made public by the State Department, and officials, citing a policy against discussing classified matters, refused to comment on the cables.

However, one official said the department had determined that it gave Congress all the material it requested in a resolution last year and that such cables were not covered by the request.

The resolution, by Representative Fortney H. Stark, a California Democrat, asked for several kinds of information about Mr. d'Aubuisson, particularly information used by the Carter administration to revoke his U.S. visa in 1980 and by the Reagan administration in 1982 to renew the visa.

If such cables existed, Mr. Stark said two weeks ago, he believed that the State Department showed "deep contempt" for congressional powers of inquiry.

No cables about the archbishop's assassination on March 24, 1980, were provided to Congress last year, the State Department official said, because the department did not consider the killing when deciding on Mr. d'Aubuisson's visa.

Both in 1980 and 1982, the official said, "that was not considered as one of the factors in granting him a visa. You can argue whether or not it should have been... but it was a political decision. The grounds were political grounds, not grounds about his relationship to violent groups."

"At a time when the West is getting ready for the Williamsburg summit, it looks pretty bad that the Comcon states cannot even agree to meet," a Western diplomat commented. Leaders of the major Western countries are to meet in Williamsburg, Virginia, later this month for talks on the world economy.

Turkey, Pakistan to Talk

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Relations between Turkey and Pakistan will be reviewed Thursday when foreign ministers of the two countries meet in Ankara, Foreign Ministry sources said here Tuesday.

## House Unit Votes Ban On Anti-Sandinist Aid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence voted Tuesday to cut off covert aid to rebels fighting against Nicaragua's leftist government.

In a blow to President Ronald Reagan's policy on Central America, the committee voted 9-5 to eliminate the CIA support. The vote was along party lines, with the panel's Democrats providing the margin of approval.

Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts and chairman of the committee, said the committee voted the aid cut-off because it felt that "what we were doing in that area was counterproductive."

However, Representative C.W. Young, Republican of Florida and a committee member, said the vote made it "an exciting day in Managua for the Sandinistas, a great morale boost."

The bill, which the Reagan administration lobbied vigorously against, will also be considered by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and then be voted on by the full House. The Senate Intelligence Committee was considering a similar proposal.

But while the bill still has a long way to go in Congress, Representative Wyclef Fowler, Democrat of Georgia and chairman of the House Intelligence subcommittee

overseeing CIA covert actions, said the committee's vote could effectively force an end to U.S. support for attacks against Nicaragua.

He said he felt that "the impact of the committee's action" makes continuation of the covert activities difficult.

Although the bill calls for cutting off of covert aid, the committee deleted a 45-day time limit for withdrawal from the public part of the legislation.

Representative Boland said the bill retains a time limit for extrajudicial CIA-supported forces from Nicaragua but that the time span would be included in a classified part of the bill.

Representative Fowler said that change was made to permit a safer withdrawal of CIA-backed forces.

In the hours before the vote, the administration sought a compromise to avert the congressionally ordered shutdown of the covert CIA assistance to the guerrilla forces.

Meanwhile, in Managua, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that about 1,200 anti-government rebels launched two major attacks in northern Nicaragua in "a massive new invasion" backed by mortar fire from Honduran soldiers.

It said about 700 rebels penetrated Nicaraguan territory in Fila, Yegua and 500 rebels attacked Teresitas, two adjacent towns about 175 miles north of Managua.

## Eastern-Bloc Summit Reportedly Called Off

By Mark Wood

Reuters

MOSCOW — A long-awaited summit meeting of the communist trading alliance, Comecon, scheduled for this month has been postponed because of disputes within the group, informed East European sources said Tuesday.

They said that a new date for the gathering of party leaders from the 10 member states had not been set but that it was unlikely to take place before next year.

The summit would have been the first since 1971 and was due to map out the development of the trading bloc up to the year 2000. The postponement resulted largely from a dispute between Romania and the Soviet Union over the agenda and the kind of agreements that should be reached, the sources said.

A formal decision to postpone the summit was made when senior party secretaries from all Comecon states failed to resolve these and other differences at a two-day meeting in Moscow last week, the sources added.

Comecon, the Council for Mutual Assistance, groups the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam.

The failure to hold the meeting in late May as planned is likely to be seen in the Soviet bloc as a political as well as an economic setback. There have been pointed references by senior officials to the way Western leaders meet each year to discuss economic strategy and clear suggestions that the communist allies should be able to do at least as much.

"At a time when the West is getting ready for the Williamsburg summit, it looks pretty bad that the Comcon states cannot even agree to meet," a Western diplomat commented. Leaders of the major Western countries are to meet in Williamsburg, Virginia, later this month for talks on the world economy.

At present, Romania receives only small quantities of Soviet oil and has to pay for it in hard (Western) currency.

Romania was also demanding the creation of a Comecon "food program" that would have allowed it to import agricultural products from other Comecon states at cut-price rates to ease its food shortages.

Disputes between Moscow and Bucharest are believed to have been the main reason it took more than 10 years for the Comecon states to even agree in principle to a summit.

While the Soviet Union is eager to step up integration between member states' economies and give the Comecon administration more power, Romania has consistently resisted any attempts to dilute national control of economic policies.

The East European sources said it was an evident lack of "real willpower" among other members that allowed the Soviet-Romanian differences to sink the proposals for a meeting in May.

The Soviet Union is believed to be apprehensive that its allies will ask for more oil and gas supplies at a time when it needs to sell as much as possible in the West to bolster its hard-currency reserves.

One country that would gain little from a summit is Hungary. Soviet articles have made clear that Moscow intended to use the meeting to promote a cultural tie with Western states and to demand less reliance on Western finance and technology.

Budapest has long been moving in the opposite direction, making expanded commercial links with Western states one of the main platforms of its economic program.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Sweden Searching for Alien Sub

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Swedish ships and helicopters scouted Tuesday for at least one foreign submarine off the northern coast and possibly another off the western coast, military officials said.

Last week, Sweden accused the Soviet Union of sending six submarines into Swedish waters in October and warned that the next intruder would be destroyed.

Meanwhile, Erik Senstad, spokesman for the Norwegian Defense Ministry, said Tuesday in Stavanger that the Norwegian Navy had called off its seven-day hunt for possible foreign submarines believed to have intruded into Norway's territorial waters.

A search has been under way in Norway since Wednesday after two former navy divers said they spotted a submarine in the Hardangerfjord. Mr. Senstad said that the search was called off because there had been no new indications of foreign submarines in the search area in northern Norway.

### Pertini Meets With Senate Leader

ROME (UPI) — The president of the senate, Tommaso Morino, began consultations Tuesday with political parties to explore possibilities of avoiding early elections but his efforts seemed doomed to fail.

President Sandro Pertini asked Mr. Morino on Monday to see if he could find a way of avoiding the dissolution of parliament and early national elections. Mr. Morino is scheduled to conclude his consultations with political parties Wednesday and report to Mr. Pertini.

But the Socialists, who precipitated the government crisis Friday when they withdrew from the coalition of Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani, stressed after they met with Mr. Morino that they would not be satisfied with anything other than early elections.

### Austrian Parties Discuss Coalition

VIENNA (AP) — Top officials of the Socialist and Freedom parties held their first round of talks Tuesday on forming a coalition government after the Socialists lost their absolute majority in the April 24 elections.

The meeting was the first of its kind in Austria since 1966 when then People's Party chancellor, Josef Klaus, formed a one-party government after negotiations with the Socialists failed.

Heinz Fischer, the Socialists' parliamentary floor leader, and Norbert Steger, chairman of the Freedom Party, said that the two-hour meeting was "difficult but constructive" and that they would continue Thursday and Monday. Mr. Fischer made clear that economic issues were in the forefront of discussions.

### Swiss Union Assails Novosti Ouster

BERN (AP) — The Swiss Journalists' Union said Tuesday that the authorities violated the Helsinki accords on a free East-West flow of information by last week's closure of the Novosti press agency's Bern bureau and the expulsion of its Soviet director, Alexei Dumov.

The union director, Fred Muller, also said that the union might lodge a formal complaint with the European Human Rights Commission, contending that the moves were incompatible with the right to freedom of opinion.

The government said in a communiqué Friday that the measures were taken because the Bern bureau had directed a campaign of subversion. Maria-Luisa Caroni, a Foreign Ministry representative, dismissed the union's comments as "baseless."

### U.K.-German Anti-Missile Effort

LONDON (AP) — The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, a British peace group, plans to join similar organizations in West Germany to coordinate protests and boycotts against companies involved in the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, Christine Kings, an organizer of the British group, said Tuesday.

Miss Kings said the peace groups are seeking to put pressure on commercial targets by boycotting their products, blockading their factories and holding protest demonstrations and letter campaigns.

Among the first targets will be the Tarmac Company, one of Britain's biggest house builders, which is constructing sites for 96 Tomahawk cruise missiles west of London. The British group also cited Man-VW, a West German truck-building company that makes cruise launch vehicles.

### Assad, Arafat Meet in Damascus

DAMASCUS (AP) — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization chief, Yasser Arafat, met Tuesday and resolved problems in Syrian-PLO relations, a PLO spokesman said.

"We consider the strain over," Mr. Arafat's deputy, Khalil Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, said after the meeting in the presidential palace. The strain developed after Israel's invasion of Lebanon last summer, which forced the PLO to evacuate Beirut and Syria to regroup its forces in eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

Mr. Wazir said Syria and the PLO had agreed to coordinate their military resources to face what he called the "Israeli buildup and the Israeli threats that have reached their peak" in the Bekaa Valley. It was the first meeting between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Assad in eight months.

### Chinese to Visit Eastern Europe

BEIJING (Reuters) — China said Tuesday that Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will visit three of the Soviet Union's East European allies later this month for talks on improving relations.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Qian, Beijing's representative at the Chinese-Soviet discussions aimed at settling ideological disputes between the two countries, would go to Hungary, Poland and East Germany in the second half of May.

Mr. Qian will go to Budapest after accompanying the Communist Party leader, Hu Yaobang, on official visits to Romania and Yugoslavia. They are to leave Beijing Wednesday.

### Vatican Assails Argentine Report

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — The Vatican expressed sharp disapproval Tuesday of an Argentine government statement saying that thousands of people who disappeared during a military crackdown in the 1970s should be considered dead.

An unusually strongly worded front-page comment in the newspaper, l'Osservatore Romano, said the declaration was unacceptable and incomprehensible even to those who wished to show understanding toward the Argentine authorities.

In Paris, the French government summoned the Argentine chargé d'affaires Tuesday to express its strong disapproval of the report.

### Times Will Excerpt Hitler Diary

LONDON (AP) — The Sunday Times, whose publisher, Rupert Murdoch, paid the West German magazine Stern \$400,000 for serialization rights to the purported Hitler diaries, plans to publish excerpts later this month without further investigation, the company said Tuesday.

In its last issue, The Sunday Times said it hoped to carry out its own investigations. But Arthur Britten, a spokesman for The Times owner, News International, said that Stern "was reluctant to have any more investigations because of its fear of losing exclusivity."

"Also, it could take historians months or years to decide," Mr. Britten said. "So unless there's a dramatic development meanwhile, I think we'll go ahead and publish."

### For the Record

ROME (UPI) — A prominent university professor and Socialist labor relations expert, Gino Ginai, was shot and wounded outside his office Tuesday and a branch of the Red Brigades claimed responsibility, the police reported.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Rules Committee curbed further floor debate Tuesday on a nuclear weapons freeze resolution, clearing the way for a final vote on the measure by the end of the week.

ZURICH (Reuters) — Two Swiss men and a woman will be prosecuted this month on charges of swindling Iran out of millions of dollars in a bogus arms deal, the Zurich public prosecutor's office said Tuesday.

## Polish Protests Broken Up

(Continued from Page 1)

the planned June 16 arrival of John Paul could place his pilgrimage in jeopardy.

Mr. Lopatka said the pope brought up the amnesty issue in a letter in which he accepted a formal invitation to visit Poland.

"The request for an amnesty is not a condition being imposed by the pope," Mr. Lopatka said. "It is simply a request for something on the occasion of his visit."

A church source said Friday that the pope's letter was carefully worded so as to back neither the pope nor the government into a corner on the issue.

However, the source also said the letter was a surprise to both the hierarchy of Poland's Roman Catholic Church and to the govern-

ment, and that it represented a bold move by John Paul to wrest a significant concession from a government that clearly hopes to profit politically from his visit.

Mr. Urbani asserted that only 215 Poles sentenced for violating martial law remain in prison. As a result, he said, "there is no humanitarian, social basis for a legal bill or legal act of amnesty. At present the government does not intend to propose such a measure."

The authorities have released several hundred martial-law prisoners under a selective clemency system.

Independent sources estimate the number of political prisoners still being held from several hundred to as many as 6,000. Definitions of political crimes are also blurry.

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## Earthquake Destroys Downtown District of California Community

**COALINGA, California** — An earthquake rocked this central California town Monday, leaving its center in smoking ruins.

The quake was felt along a 450-mile (730-kilometer) stretch from Sacramento in the north to San Bernardino in the south and into western Nevada.

Rescue teams picked through flattened and burned-out buildings as daylight came Tuesday. Belief was growing that no one had been killed despite widespread devastation. At least 45 persons were reported injured.

"We apparently have no fatalities," said the Fresno County director of emergency services.

Seismologists at the University of California, Berkeley, said the quake's epicenter appeared to be about 5 miles northeast of Coalinga, which is a town of about 6,500 located 50 miles southwest of Fresno and 200 miles southeast of San Francisco.

They added that the main jolt, which registered 6.5 on the Richter scale, was followed by a series of aftershocks occurring "every eight or nine minutes."

Most of the 7,000 residents of the farming and oil community spent the chilly night outdoors for fear that the repeated aftershocks might bring down the walls and

roofs of their already damaged homes. Beds, television sets and other household items were spread out on lawns.

Houses were crumpled like cardboard or stood twisted off their foundations.

There was one report of a looting attempt and three persons were arrested. More than two hundred police, firemen and deputies from nearby communities were brought into Coalinga, but the town was cut off to all normal traffic.

"Anything that was made of brick crumbled," said Bob Sample, of the Coalinga police department. "Ninety percent of the downtown area, which is about six to eight square blocks, was damaged. I don't see how they'll be able to restore it."

"There's no part of the city that's untouched," Mayor Keith Scriver said Tuesday. "All of the residences are damaged; half of them extensively. It's terrible. Everybody's going to lose a lot."

Large buildings collapsed in clouds of dust and ruptured gas lines sent flames shooting into the sky before they were controlled. Officials reported numerous small brushfires in the grassland outside town, many blamed on downed power lines.

Last October, an earthquake of



Map shows the center of the quake, which was felt as far away as Las Vegas.

between 5 and 6 magnitude on the Richter scale shook Coalinga but damage was mostly confined to broken glass.

A seismologist with the U.S. Geological Survey in Pasadena said there has been seismic activity in the area, but that Coalinga had not been expected to be hit by a big quake.

The Richter scale is a gauge of the energy released by an earthquake as measured by ground motion. Each increase of one number, from 5.5 to 6.5 for example, represents a 10-fold increase in ground motion. The San Francisco earthquake of 1906, which took place before the scale was devised, has been estimated at 8.3.

The Shell Oil Co. has about 1,000 oil wells near Coalinga, northwest of the city. A spokesman for the company said most of those wells shut automatically when the electricity goes off.

## Judge Reverses Jury, Says Washington Post Didn't Libel Oil Chief

By Kenneth Brodemeier

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Judge Oliver Gasch of U.S. District Court has reversed a jury's verdict that The Washington Post libeled the president of the Mobil Oil Corp., William P. Tavoulareas, in an article Nov. 30, 1979, about his business dealings.

The decision Monday threw out the jury's award of \$2.05 million to Mr. Tavoulareas, 63, who rose through the ranks of Mobil to become its chief executive.

The article, written by Patrick E. Tyler, said Mr. Tavoulareas misused Mobil's money and his influence to "set up his son" in 1974 as a partner in a London shipping firm, Atlas Maritime Co.

Both Tavoulareas sued the newspaper for defamation, claiming that the story held them up to

ridicule and embarrassed them. The Post argued that the story was accurate and based on careful and extensive reporting.

In rendering its verdict last summer for the elder Tavoulareas, the jury found that the newspaper, Mr. Tyler and Sandy Golden, an acquaintance who led Mr. Tyler to an initial source for the story, knew that the story was false when they published it, thereby demonstrating a "reckless disregard" for the accuracy of the article.

The jury found that a follow-up story published Dec. 1, 1979, did not libel the elder Tavoulareas. The jurors held that his son, Peter, had not been libeled by either story.

Judge Gasch said he had thoroughly reviewed "the massive record in this case" and concluded that there was no evidence to support the jury's libel verdict. He said that in the absence of "actual malice," knowingly printing a falsehood or showing reckless disregard for the truth, the judgment "must be set aside."

The judge wrote in a 23-page opinion that the article "falls far short of being a model of fair, unbiased, investigative journalism." He did not rule on the truth or falsity of the article, and he said that Mr. Tyler's use of the phrase "set up" in the lead "may not be the most felicitous choice of vocabulary."

But he added: "There is no evidence in the record, however, to show that it contained knowing lies or statements made in reckless disregard of the truth."

The laws in most states and in the District of Columbia allow a judge to vacate a verdict if he finds that the jury made major errors in law or fact. Judge Gasch described his action Monday as an award of "judgment non obstante veredicto," or judgment notwithstanding the verdict. In overturning the jury he entered a verdict favorable to The Post, which effectively precludes a new trial.

John Flint, a spokesman for Mobil Oil, said Monday night that until Mr. Tavoulareas and his attorney have the opportunity to study Judge Gasch's opinion, Mr. Tavoulareas will not have any statement.

Mr. Flint also said that Mobil would have no comment on the decision, since the suit was brought by Mr. Tavoulareas and his son, not the oil company. Mr. Tavoulareas has the right to appeal Monday's ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Post, said: "We're delighted that our reporting was vindicated, and it's a great day for newspapers everywhere."

## Lawmakers Say Business Swayed EPA

By Howard Kurtz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Environmental Protection Agency officials decided against cleaning up an asbestos-contaminated trailer park in Arizona and several other mining waste sites after discussing the issue privately with mining industry executives, members of a House subcommittee have charged.

Despite three years of repeated warnings from government scientists and agency staff members, senior EPA officials said Monday that they had not decided whether to relocate 130 persons who live atop an abandoned asbestos mine near Globe, Arizona, 75 miles (120 kilometers) east of Phoenix. The officials said they hope to reach a decision in two to three weeks.

In what the subcommittee's chairman, John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, called an example of "bureaucratic gridlock," the Justice Department has not filed a lawsuit in the Globe case, seven months after the EPA referred the case for prosecution as an "imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health."

Mr. Dingell's subcommittee on energy and commerce investigations said the Globe case illustrated the far-reaching impact of the EPA's refusal to use its Superfund, a \$1.6-billion hazardous-waste cleanup fund, to remove mining wastes from residential areas.

Last April, agency documents show, Rita M. Lavelle, who has since been discharged from her post as head of the EPA's toxic-wastes program, and Anne M. Burford, the former EPA administrator, dated with officials of the Chemical Manufacturers Association and executives of Dow Chemical, Du Pont and Monsanto. Miss Lavelle also discussed the issue last June with the counsel of the American Mining Congress.

Soon afterward, Mrs. Burford declined to sign a decision memo on mining waste, leaving the agency with no clear policy.

## GOP Senators Seeking Budget Compromise

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senate Republicans edged closer to President Ronald Reagan's positions on military appropriations and taxes, but continued to resist most of his proposals for domestic spending cuts as they struggled toward a compromise budget for next year.

The projected deficit for the 1984 fiscal year deficit is nearly \$200 billion.

As the Senate began a week of debate on the budget, the 54 members of the Republican majority failed, in two meetings Monday, to nail down a party line on the tax-and-spending blueprint the Budget Committee approved last month.

But the chairman of the committee, Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, who outlined the draft of a compromise to his colleagues Monday morning, said after another meeting Monday night that they were making "significant progress," although they still lacked the 51 votes needed to pass a package of their own.

Several Republican senators indicated they could not support the budget revision package. Some also questioned whether modifications would allow them to pick up the necessary votes.

To get a budget out of the severely split Budget Committee, Mr. Domenici and other Republicans had to make major concessions to the Democrats, such as agreeing to \$30 billion in new taxes next year. They can shake free of these if 51 Republicans can agree on an alternative.

The proposed compromise would grant Mr. Reagan's request for only minimal tax increases over the next two years. Bigger tax increases for future years would be suggested but not required, in line with Mr. Reagan's proposal for \$150 billion in "standby" taxes for the fiscal years 1986, 1987 and 1988.

The plan would split the difference on military spending for next year by providing an after-inflation increase of 7.5 percent, halfway be-

## U.S. Senate Move On Aid Hailed By Papandreou

New York Times Service

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece welcomed Tuesday the recent decision by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee to maintain the ratio of military aid between Greece and Turkey and to separate assistance from the outcome of current negotiations on the future of American bases in Greece.

Speaking to Greek political editors, Mr. Papandreou declared that the Senate committee's position "contained positive elements" differing from that of the Reagan administration. "It did not contain blackmailing phrases or intentions," he said.

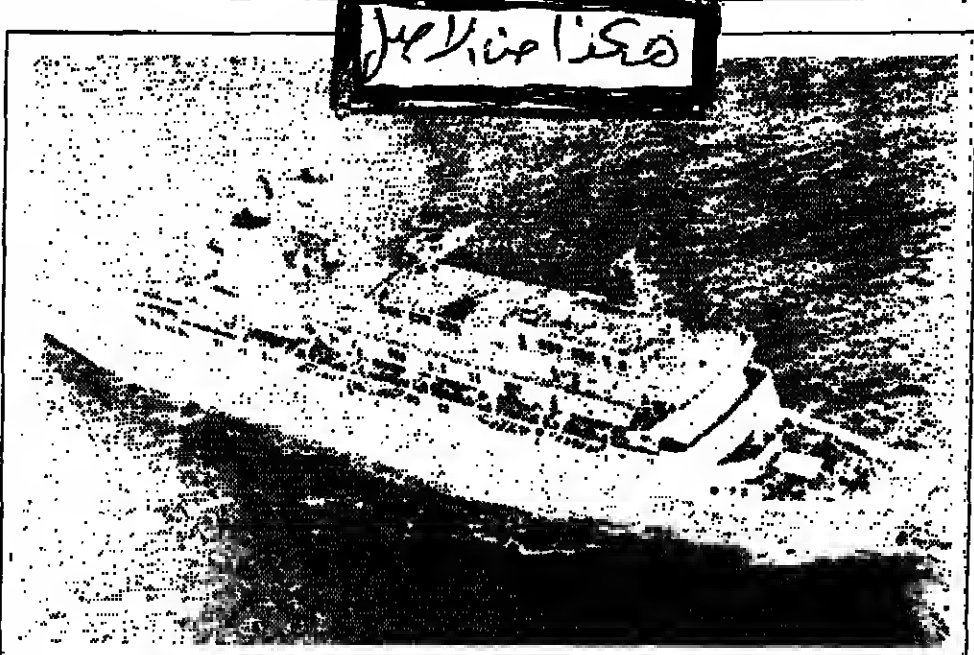
The Greek prime minister is known to have been angered by President Ronald Reagan's letter in February linking a promise to seek more military aid for Greece to a new pact defining a Greek-American security relationship.

"Greece is not negotiating with anyone, whether it is Turkey, the U.S. or the European Community 'under threats,'" he said.

## Ivory Coast Strikers

Reuters

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — The Ivory Coast's longest strike appeared to be coming to an end Tuesday with most teachers, doctors and university professors obeying a government order to return to work.



A rescue helicopter hovering over the Norwegian ferry Bolero.

## Norwegian Ferry Evacuated During Fire; Man Dies

The Associated Press

KRISTIANSAND, Norway

A listing Norwegian ferry caught fire Tuesday, a gas leak erupted and one passenger died of smoke inhalation but 364 persons were evacuated safely to 10 other ships, officials said.

Birger Thorsen, director of the Kristiansand office of Fred Olsen Lines, said that the fire started in a garbage chute and spread to the car deck of the 11,000-ton ferry Bolero.

He said the passenger who died was a Czechoslovak who had most likely gone illegally to the car deck to sleep in his car. "He was overcome by the smoke and died from asphyxia," Mr. Thorsen said.

Mr. Thorsen said the victim's wife was elsewhere in the ship when the fire started and was told of her husband's death after she was evacuated. The name of the victim was not released.

"The list and the gas leakage prompted us to order the evacuation," Mr. Thorsen said. "Several other vessels were in the area and helped." He added that all passengers arrived safely in the town of Egersund.

A skeleton crew remaining on board corrected the list, and the Bolero continued under its own power to Egersund, where the fire was controlled, he said. The Bolero was en route from the Norwegian port of Bergen to Hirtshals, Denmark.

## Chicago Councilmen Seize Power

By Larry Green

Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — Just three days after the inauguration of Chicago's first black mayor, Harold Washington, white Democrats have seized control of the City Council and forced through rules and committee changes that effectively strip Mr. Washington of much of his legislative power.

Mr. Washington, who is five votes short of a majority on the 50-member council, declared that Monday's council meeting was an "illegal rump session" and called the political coup by 29 aldermen "illegitimate."

"It appears that some members of the council are apparently experiencing a nervous reaction to the prospect of reform," said Mr. Washington, who had pledged during the divisive mayoral campaign to dilute the machine's power.

"It tells us that the machine ain't dead yet," said Milton Rakove, a University of Illinois political scientist. "I can't recall anything like this happening before."

The battle may lead to the racial polarization that marked the mayoral campaign, during which most of the machine's old guard supported Mr. Washington's Republican opponent, Bernard Epton.

Mr. Washington, who was elected mayor Feb. 22, was appearing at his first council meeting as presiding officer. The chambers were packed with a largely pro-Washington crowd of about 700 persons. The mayor called the meeting to order, waited while the invocation was read, then gavelled the meeting to adjournment and exited. Most of the 21 aldermen aligned with him and his reform platform also left.

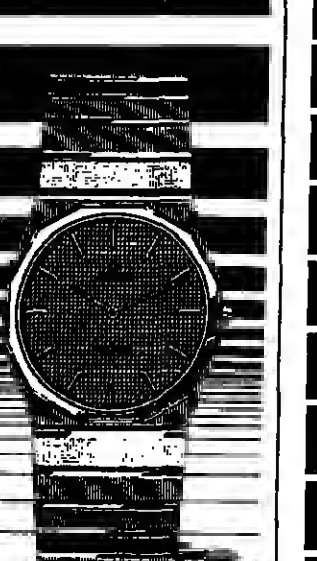
French Nuclear Tests On Australian Agenda

Reuters

CANBERRA, Australia — Australian concern about French nuclear tests in the South Pacific will be forcefully expressed by Foreign Minister Bill Hayden when he visits Paris next week, government sources said Tuesday.

Tests at Mururoa Atoll and the new Labor government's support for an independent New Caledonia, now a French territory, will be the major topics when Mr. Hayden meets the French external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, they said. Mr. Hayden leaves Wednesday for a 10-day visit to Europe.

Mr. Kirkpatrick had been chosen to be the May 22 commencement speaker at Smith College, where she was to receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. But when faculty and students there opposed her appearance, Smith's president, Jill K. Conway, told Mrs. Kirkpatrick her security could not be assured.



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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## May Day in Warsaw

It is an awesome thing to see Polish people continuing to identify with Solidarity, as tens of thousands did Sunday in 20 cities. From underground, leaders of the banned movement had vowed to show their strength on the traditional workers' holiday. The government had answered with threats and maneuvers. On the day, Solidarity supporters gathered at Mass, the only setting where the government dares not bar their gathering, and then unfurled their banners. When the crowds refused to disband, the police used tear gas, water hoses and clubs.

What is so impressive to outsiders is not simply the readiness of thousands of Poles to stand up to official power in a communist country. It takes a special kind of courage to be willing to keep at protest in the face of the seductive argument that protest is not only dangerous but counterproductive, that it will draw further repression, while cooperation will be better for everyone.

Solidarity is still in the political game. In organization, it is limited to occasional demonstrations and statements, but, incredibly, its underground core survives and its shadow is a

major determinant of official policies. The regime, to govern, desperately needs to be regarded as Polish, and is thus kept from acting against Solidarity and its adherents with Soviet-style thoroughness. Its hesitation has been, at least up to now, what allowed Solidarity to haul out its banners on Polish television and the international press to cover the story of Solidarity's continuing struggle and appeal.

General Jaruzelski on Sunday blamed the demonstrations on a "miserable minority." Surely he is in a position to know the real breadth and depth of Solidarity's following. He went on to renew the terms of the basic bargain he has been offering Solidarity's mass constituency. He said that if the people stopped their disturbances he would make it worth their while.

But he is the man in charge in Poland, and the burden is on him, not Solidarity. He should release the political prisoners left over from martial law and widen the political space available to Lech Walesa, who is the true spokesman of the Polish working people, on May Day and every day.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Helping the Schools

The National Commission on Excellence in Education may dwell too obviously on the link between national security and good schools. And it may have unfairly ignored many good things the nation's educators are doing. But who can deny that public education's lost credibility creates a crisis for too many American communities — or that efforts to remedy the problem are nowhere in sight?

America has lost sight of the purposes of schooling, the commission says. Expectations and discipline have faded. About 13 percent of all 17-year-olds are functionally illiterate. Student achievement in almost every area has been declining steadily.

Besides calling for better standards, training and pay for teachers, the commission urges four years of high school English, three of math, science and social science, and a semester of computer science. It would also tighten testing standards and lengthen the school day and year.

Poor schooling threatens the nation's ability to compete in world markets and to adapt to new technology, the report says, while poor skills and literacy of minority groups limit their participation in national life.

The commission holds no monopoly on such sentiments. Yoshi Tsurumi, who teaches marketing at Baruch College, writes that when

more than half of graduate and undergraduate students in business and economics in the United States have mathematical and scientific skills equivalent to Japanese students in grade 8 or 9, "this is tantamount to unilateral economic disarmament on the part of the U.S." Meanwhile, a New York writer, reacting to the commission's report, says, "Young people already dislike school, and they are going to make us hate it more."

The crisis is inflamed by conditions the commission fails to address. Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, has urged his members to support longer school hours for more pay.

But real progress would also require that teachers' unions put education goals above work rules, that teaching colleges improve their own admission and instruction standards and that the public provide school systems with more tax revenues.

Overcoming these impediments requires strong national leadership. Instead of exerting it, President Ronald Reagan blames the federal government for harming education. "We'll continue to work for tuition tax credits, vouchers, voluntary school prayer and abolishing the Department of Education" was his frail response to this candid challenge.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Generous Mr. B

George Balanchine, Igor Stravinsky and Pablo Picasso shared a remarkable century and a remarkable distinction: None of them was ever compared to anyone else. They were clearly *hors concours*. Last week the last of the trio, Mr. Balanchine, died at 79.

Like his great peers, he had continued to create as long as possible. "I think," he once said, discussing Don Quixote, "that everything a man does, he does for his ideal woman. You live only one life and you believe in something, and I believe in that." Mr. Balanchine's Dulcinea was, of course, ballet — something, as he said of the don's pursuit, "to live for and sacrifice and serve."

As a choreographer and as co-founder and artistic director of the New York City Ballet, Mr. Balanchine contributed volumes to the history of dance. But there is a simple word for his greatest contribution: delight.

Ballets by Mr. Balanchine have delighted people everywhere, but none were more delighted than those who used to gather at the "old" City Center — the Mecca Auditorium on West 55th Street in Manhattan. The stage was not perfect but the prices were, and the audience, being regulars, thought of their seats as friends.

In 16 years, from 1948 to 1964, they were introduced to "Agon," "Ivesiana," "Stars and Stripes," "Episodes," "Allegro Brillante" — each of them an invitation, Mr. Balanchine said, to "see the music and hear the dance." A small group, they considered themselves the luckiest people in the world.

Today, people lucky enough to know Mr. Balanchine's work are numbered in the millions. What a rich man he was, and how generous with his treasures.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Solidarity Lives

As spectacular as it was, the declaration of martial law in Poland represented only a moment in a long and complex crisis, not its final close — as was verified Sunday with the success of Solidarity's demonstration.

It was an important moment, however, because General Jaruzelski managed, 17 months ago, to completely overturn the existing balance of forces. But this reversal of the situation did not stop there. Just as Solidarity could not hope to overturn a regime enjoying the vigilant protection of the Soviet Union, General Jaruzelski cannot, as the Polish prime minister [Archbishop Jozef Glemp] said Sunday, "reduce ideas to nothing through administrative decisions."

The paradox of the situation that has existed since Dec. 13, 1981, is not only that Solidarity, strengthened by the popularity of its ideal, has not disappeared, but that the martial law regime, to stand a chance of succeeding, must limit itself; it must not fully unleash its absolute, but unwieldy power.

It is reassuring, for the sake of peace in Eu-

rope, that the Polish authorities seem at times to understand that. But this merely underscores the fact that, more than ever, they are closing their eyes to the logical conclusion: the need for a compromise with Solidarity.

—Le Monde (Paris).

Sunday's demonstration proves beyond doubt that the spirit behind the birth of Solidarity in August 1980 lives and is as strong as ever. For every citizen who marched on Sunday there would have been tens or scores more giving support in their hearts. Despite his seeming remarks about a "pitiful fringe," General Jaruzelski must know that his military government has failed to win acceptance.

What is at stake remains the same as it has been from the beginning, the retention of power by the Communist apparatus. To negotiate with a body outside that apparatus would be to admit that it has broken down.

Poland then, continues to fight up the dilemma in which the whole communist world finds itself. If the Poles could find an answer, they would be performing a very great service.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

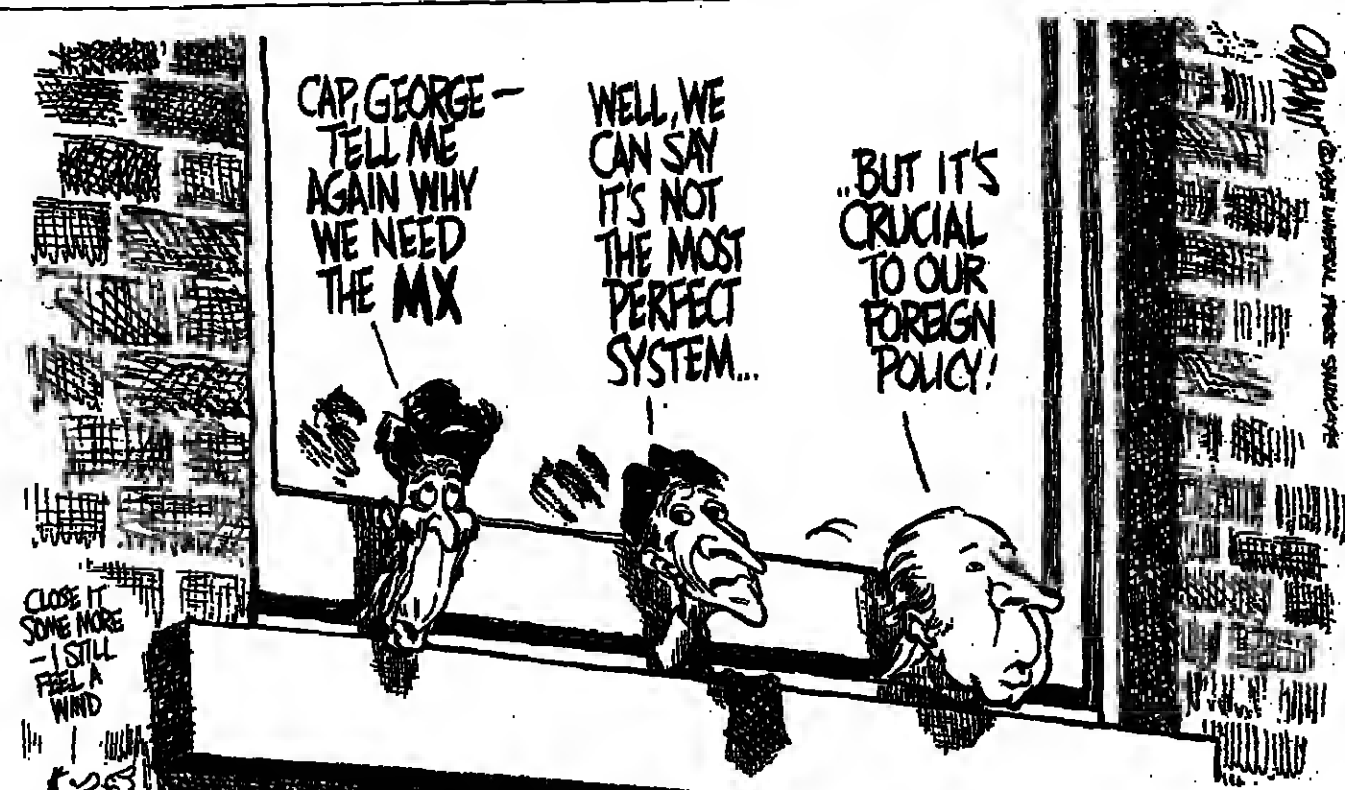
## FROM OUR MAY 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Farm Strike in Parma

ROME — The great agricultural strike that has been imminent for some time in the province of Parma was proclaimed yesterday. Forty thousand men ceased to work. The strikers wish to force the landed proprietors to capitulate by preventing all work. The latter, and the men who are willing to work, declare that they will continue work in spite of the efforts of the strikers' league. The women strikers show themselves more fanatical even than the men. They surround the stables and cow houses and refuse to allow the animals to be taken to pasture. When the cavalry arrive to disperse the crowds the women and children lie down so that the soldiers cannot charge.

### 1933: Berlin Takes Over Unions

BERLIN — Following the seizure by Nazi troops of all the offices and property of the Federation of Socialist Trade Unions, the last Marxist stronghold in Germany, two National-Socialist leaders have been appointed state commissioners to fuse the trade unions with official unions. Other non-Socialist trade unions will also voluntarily place themselves under governmental control so that by May 10, when the Labor Congress will meet, all German workers will be under Hitlerite guidance. In another development, Joseph Goebbels, minister of propaganda and enlightenment, announced he will visit America in June to represent Germany at the Chicago World Fair.



The window of vulnerability

## The MX Report: Good News, Except on the MX

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — President Ronald Reagan's endorsement of the Scowcroft Commission's report on strategic forces brings some good news at last. The report contains several important breakthroughs in the approach to the nuclear arms race.

Not least is its peroration, a call to Americans "to see ourselves, in dealing with these issues, not as political partisans or as crusaders for one specific solution to a part of this complex set of problems, but rather as citizens of a great nation with the humbling obligation to persevere in the long-run task of preserving both peace and liberty for the world."

But first the bad news. The commission, led by Brent Scowcroft, who was President Gerald Ford's national security adviser, recommends stuffing 100 MX missiles, each with 10 warheads, into existing Minuteman silos. Its mandate, after all, was only to recommend the best way to base the MXs.

All the participants had been previously committed to MX. Their arguments for it were lame, mostly that the Russians cannot be moved to a much more sensible, lower-risk balance without this "bargaining chip."

They also said MX could double as a launcher for military satellites if needed. For that, nuclear monsters are not required. Renewed talks on a treaty to ban anti-satellite weapons is a better way to go, and keeping some satellite launchers in reserve despite the arrival of the space shuttle would be an adequate hedge.

The report does undermine the frantic "window of vulnerability" theory on which MX was based. The existing U.S. air, land- and sea-based deterrent will be reliable long enough, even if the Russians have tested two new mis-

siles, instead of the one permitted under the SALT-2 treaty, which the Senate never ratified.

The Congress can separate out MX from the commission's highly constructive proposals and launch the United States on a more rational defense program.

There are crucial elements. First is the appeal for bipartisanship and a basic national consensus. For too long now the arcane issues of nuclear strategy have been allowed to spark a virtual war of religion between advocates of defense and advocates of peace. We must have both and we must work without endless, costly zigzags to achieve them.

The freeze movement is a natural response to the spend-the-Russians-down-the-drain idea. The dispute enfeebles the United States and worries allies about U.S. reliability on both counts, peace and defense.

Second is the firm emphasis on arms control as essential to future security. There is no guarantee that workable agreements can be reached with Moscow. But the report points out that American arms programs must be planned in a way that will help make accords possible, not more elusive.

Third, too, would be reassuring to both the American public and to the United States' friends around the world.

Third is a series of concrete suggestions on how to proceed. The "vulnerability" problem has emerged as a direct result of putting more and more warheads on fewer but bigger missiles. It is the dreadful fruit of the 1960s decision to go for MIRV (multiple independently targetable re-

entry vehicles) in the vain hope that an American technological lead would give the United States permanent superiority.

That is a lesson to remember carefully as science-fiction turns to fact and new technologies develop a gleam in the eye about victory in space wars. What happened with MIRVs is that more weapons are now available to overwhelm fewer targets, increasing the risk.

So the report endorses a reversal to "Midgetman," smaller missiles with only one warhead that can be dispersed to make it harder to knock them out in one massive sneak attack, and smaller submarines that will be harder to find. This is real deterrence without threat.

It is also good logic, and it holds on its own terms for the Russians as well as for the United States. So it enhances the chance of getting agreements that will lead to cutting arsenals, and costs, on both sides.

That will require revising the U.S. proposal at the Geneva talks on strategic arms reduction (known as START), to set limits in terms of equal numbers of warheads rather than launchers. This would make it attractive for Moscow to follow an American move away from MIRV.

Experts say there is a better chance for a START accord now, if the United States is willing to move on numbers, than for one in the separate Euro-missile talks.

Nothing would ease Europe's tense political dilemma with the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles more than some real progress on START. It would be a convincing demonstration that the United States is serious about arms control, a judgment now widely doubted.

The New York Times.

## Meeting the Deeper Needs in Central America

By Galo Plaza

The writer is a former president of Ecuador and former secretary-general of the Organization of American States.

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's speech last week before Congress emphasized the seriousness with which the president justifiably views the Central American crisis as a threat to the security of the United States.

As he outlined plans to meet the immediate emergency, it was disappointing that he did not also present a long-term program for economic development of the area as a prerequisite for solving its problems.

Last fall, Ambassador Sol Linowitz and I, deeply concerned with the deterioration of inter-American relations, which had come to a head with the war over the Falkland Islands, decided to bring together independent, concerned citizens from throughout the hemisphere to discuss the major issues involved in our North-South relations.

Our "Inter-American Dialogue" explored the problems in four areas: economic issues; social and political issues; security issues, and the task for inter-American institutions.

The problem of deepest concern was the explosive situation in Central

America. Except for Costa Rica, and now Honduras, most countries on the isthmus have known little but dictatorial rule. The civil wars in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala have claimed more than 100,000 lives over the last five years, and one million people have been displaced.

Although the history of these upheavals may be different in each of the countries, there is one common denominator in the hopes and aspirations of the opposition. In Nicaragua there was a drastic reaction after the overthrow of a family that owned the country for two generations; in El Salvador there was and is a struggle against a small, privileged group with extensive land holdings and great wealth in a small country. In Guatemala, a reactionary government went to cruel extremes in successfully

dismantling change. The common denominator among many opposing these various governments has been a demand for social justice, for respect

for human rights and for a return to democracy, although there is a danger that the dictators of the right could be replaced by dictators of the left, such as in Nicaragua.

In seeking solutions, Americans should not forget the past history of U.S. involvement in Central America, something that is much remembered in Latin America. Any future action should be framed within the principles of sovereignty, self-determination and nonintervention.

Undoubtedly the situation in Central America is a matter of security concern, whether it is looked at from an East-West viewpoint or as a North-South question. There are complicating differences in perspective. What one country considers vital for its defense may well be viewed as threatening to its neighbors. What one country regards as the legitimate protection of its security may be viewed by the affected country as intervention in its domestic affairs.

It is evident that security is at the heart of international relations. However, the basic problem of security in the hemisphere is primarily social and political, not military. Even when there is a military dimension to a conflict, the solutions ultimately lie in economic and social development and political dialogue, not in weapons or military advisers. And even when external support for insurrection is present, as in El Salvador, the underlying problems are domestic.

In dealing with the hostility in Central America, our group recommended dialogue between the governments in El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua and the respective opposition movements in those countries; between Nicaragua and each of its neighbors; between Cuba and all the countries of Central America; between the United States and Cuba and the United States and Nicaragua respectively; and between the United States and the Soviet Union. Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela have offered to join in the talks.

For Latin America, this approach would reinforce the tradition of self-determination and nonintervention. For the United States, it would help meet the central security goal of limiting the most threatening forms of Soviet and Cuban activity, including both strategic and conventional military presences. Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada would gain some assurance that they would not be the objects of external destabilization efforts, provided they refrain from similar activities. And Cuba would achieve the recognition it seeks.

The Washington Post.

## How Austria Rides Out the Crisis

By Andrei Markovits

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut — Social Democracy has never had it easy. Its critics from the left have always accused it of betraying the aims of the working class by replacing revolution with reform. Conservatives, by contrast, have viewed it as a wolf in sheep's clothing, ready to dismantle the capitalist order.

If anything, Social Democracy's woes have intensified since the crisis-ridden mid-1970s. While patterns remain elusive, it is rather telling that governmental change involving Social Democracy has occurred in almost every country in Western Europe, whether in its departure (West Germany, the Netherlands, Britain) or in its reintroduction (France, Spain, Greece).

Even in Scandinavia, once the bastion of Social Democracy, discontinuities have characterized the last decade. The Social Democrats have been either relegated to the opposition or harnessed to inherently unstable coalitions. The crises of the 1970s made some countries turn to Social Democracy and others turn away from it — with little apparent difference in the outcome.

Austria represents an exception. Alone among its neighbors on the Continent, it has been governed without interruption by the Social Democrats since 1970, and through the most difficult economic crisis to have hit the Western world since the Depression. Despite the loss of an absolute majority in the recent elections, the Social Democrats are likely to continue in power (albeit in a coalition) for at least the next four years.

While Bruno Kreisky's political savvy, charisma and international stature contributed substantially to Austria's success, impressive economic performance will continue even after Mr. Kreisky because of Austria's deeply rooted "social partnership." If the Social Democrats cannot fully claim to have created all the necessary conditions for this remarkable achievement, they certainly deserve most of the praise for homing them to such a fine degree in tough times.

For many Americans (and Europeans, too) Austria remains the country of good skiing, waltzes and pastries. Few know that it also boasts a 3.5-percent inflation rate, 4.5-percent unemployment and a public-sector deficit that is among the lowest in the world — all accomplished with a consistent expansion of the welfare package.

The explanation for this lies in the nation's highly sophisticated mechanisms of conflict management. Rather than repressing differences of interest, Austria's political arrangement promotes them. The point, however, is that such differences are institutionally mediated and contained. With more than 70 percent of Austrian workers unionized in one all-encompassing labor movement, and a comparable degree of concentration by business, each social partner gains the legitimate recognition for being the legitimate and effective representative of its respective interest.

Having learned from the bitter experiences of the inter-war period — when labor and management essentially formed subcultures bent on destroying one another — Austria, after 1945, constructed elaborate institutional mechanisms

based on the agreement to disagree, thereby forging an alliance between them. Joined by the state at every level, Austria's social partnership acquired a tripartite form.

No decision of any consequence has ever been reached outside the framework of this social partnership. Policy-making is always guided by cooperation, consensus and compromise. Austrian conflict management is committed to the defense of collective concerns.

Among the most important of these has been a collective preoccupation with keeping unemployment at a minimum. To that end, all three partners took decisive steps: Labor curtailed its wage demands, business intensified its vocational training programs, and the state instituted specifically targeted spending programs.

Indeed, in no other area has the Austrian model of conflict management proved more successful than in economic policy. Obtaining the full cooperation of the national bank, and with the expressed aim of maximum employment, the two social partners and the state have harmonized the interaction of monetary and fiscal policy, prices and wages.

No doubt the ills of global recession will eventually reach Austria. But because of its system of conflict management, manifestations of the crisis are bound to be less severe than just about anywhere else in Western Europe.

The writer is an assistant professor of government at Wesleyan University and a research associate at Harvard's Center for European Studies. He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

## Muzzling 'Evil,' and Arbatov

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — George A. Arbatov is the head of Moscow's Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies. He is considered by most students of the subject to be the Soviet Union's best authority on the United States and an influential figure in the Kremlin.

So when Mr. Arbatov talks, people listen — American officials, academics, news commentators. They listen not so much because they believe what he has to say, but because what he has to say is generally taken to be what the Soviet Union would have us believe is the official Soviet line at any given time.

There was, therefore, a large number of distinguished figures from the State Department, congressional committee staffs, academia, leading local think-tanks, television and the writing press when Mr. Arbatov spoke at a recent dinner discussion hosted by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

But there was one oddity, worthy taken note of by Mr. Arbatov: The presence of reporters and columnists came close to constituting a restriction imposed upon him by State Department order.

Mr. Arbatov's latest American tour is at the invitation of Grinnell College in Iowa and the Dartmouth Conference, a private symposium on U.S.-Soviet affairs. He has lectured to public gatherings of more than 1,000 people. Although he canceled one news conference, he did give interviews to the Des Moines Register and Iowa public television.

But even these strict local media controls, according to a State Department press officer, were "contrary to the purposes for which his visit had been issued."

How petty can you get? More precisely, to what lengths — or depths — is the Reagan administration prepared to go to preserve the purity of American public discourse in its crusade against the "evil" of international communism? One would have thought that a man had been reached with the denial of entry visa to the 68-year-old widow of Salvador Allende, because of her membership in the World Peace Council, which the State Department said, has Soviet Communist ties.

For her to come to the United States on the invitation of the Roman Catholic archdiocese in San Francisco, Stanford University and the Northern California Ecumenical Council, it was judged, would have been "prejudicial to the public interest" and could endanger the "safety or security of the United States" under terms of immigration law.

As silly as that may sound, the Arbatov case strikes me as even sillier. For one thing, thanks to modern communications, he can be (and has been) bounced off a satellite from Moscow to American television screens, for which he needs no visa.

For another, his public lectures and private discussions on his recent tour gave him ample opportunity to press the Soviet line.

So what, exactly, is the rationale for the minor inconvenience, loosely enforced, of a State Department edict against "any contact with the media"? It is an issue of principle, officials insist. The recently enacted Foreign Missions Act is designed to promote reciprocity in the treatment of American diplomats on matters having to do with travel restrictions, the location or protection of embassies, communications, immunity. The Reagan administration believes its terms should apply, as well, to access to the media. Our ambassador's pronouncements go unreported in the Soviet Union. So, *tit-for-tat*, we will muzzle Mr. Arbatov.

Now reciprocity has its uses in some instances having to do not only with U.S. missions abroad but with treatment of American citizens or news representatives. The Russians care, for example, if we throw out their Izvestia correspondent in retaliation for the expulsion of an American correspondent.

But the United States cannot block Soviet access to an American free press. So there is no way to apply leverage, and still less point in trying. For what we are demanding is that the Soviet Union have a free press — that is, an open society. And that, in turn, is to say that the Soviet people should stop being communists.

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Hope of a Visit

Regarding "Psychiatrists Back Probe of Soviet" (IHT, April 26):

I was quoted in this Associated Press dispatch on psychiatric abuse as saying I did not expect the Russians to agree to a visit by an international group of psychiatrists to examine alleged victims.

I would like to point out that, whereas the Soviet Psychiatric Association has been active on the issue of psychiatric abuse over the last six years, the situation created by its withdrawal from the World Psychiatric Association may allow some hope for a change of policy.

Therefore, the visit of an international delegation of psychiatrists, as suggested by the Russians themselves last October, may have a chance of being accepted.

CATHERINE KUHN, Geneva.

### Speaking for Britain

I'm getting a little sick of letters like Rose Knight's (IHT, April 7) that purport to speak for "people in Britain." I've never met Rose Knight and I don't think she has ever met me so I'd be pretty pleased if she'd stop talking for me.

Of course no one wants nuclear

weapons in the United Kingdom, nor in America, but there are a lot of people who would feel just fine about it if there were not any in the Soviet Union either.

An Englishman who perhaps was entitled to speak for the British people, Winston Churchill, once said that there was nothing worse than war, except slavery. Rose Knight might like to think about that.

C.M. HARVEY, West Midlands, England.

### A Rich Po Wine

Regarding "Wine: Po Connection" (IHT, April 23):

The article by Frank J. Priol about the Lambrusco wines reminded me of the delightful time in 1963-64 that my wife, daughter and I spent in Florence on student budgets, when the only wine we could regularly afford was the bottle of Lambrusco Sacco available in the local supermarket for the 1963 equivalent of 25 cents. As Mr. Priol observed, it goes perfectly with the local cuisine, and the fizziness helps make every meal a gala occasion, whether or not one's taste also runs to more exotic wines. As far as I know, it's still the best wine buy in Italy.

SAUL SCHECHTMAN, Düsseldorf.

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## Muzzling 'Evil,' an Arbator

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — President Francois Mitterrand of France and Chinese prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, chatted briefly Tuesday after a welcoming ceremony for Mr. Mitterrand in Beijing.



President Francois Mitterrand of France and the Chinese prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, chatted briefly Tuesday after a welcoming ceremony for Mr. Mitterrand in Beijing.

## Mitterrand, in China, Assails Khmer Rouge

By Philip Geyelin

BEIJING — President Francois Mitterrand of France Tuesday condemned Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia but also criticized the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, who are fighting to regain power in Phnom Penh.

Speaking at a state banquet on the first day of his visit to China, Mr. Mitterrand described the former Khmer Rouge rulers as a "bloody and, to our eyes, inexcusable regime."

He told his host, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, that France would back efforts to restore independence, peace and neutrality to Cambodia, but saw the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and free elections under international control as the only solution.

China and France have recently differed over the policy to adopt toward Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, and the issue had been expected to dominate Mr. Mitterrand's talks here.

The French leader, also spoke on the other topic expected to loom large in the talks, the possible transfer of French advanced technology to China.

He said France jealously guarded its military and technological independence, but was ready to offer China "a bold industrial cooperation... to ensure that its independence, too, cannot be called into question."

Dr. Trounson, claiming a "world breakthrough," said that the team recognized the legal and ethical questions involved and that its work is monitored closely by an ethics committee at Monash University's Queen Victoria Medical Center.

## Sweep on Gangs in Italy

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy — The police arrested 22 suspects and issued arrest warrants for 34 others in a national sweep against the Mafia and other gangs overnight, officials said Tuesday.

## DEATH NOTICE

Mahmoud Kassem SHAKARCHI

died May 2nd, 1983 in Geneva, burial will take place at the Geneva mosque on Wednesday May 4th at 13:30. from his family 19, rue de la Capitale COLOGNY 1223 GENEVA

# Study Links Heart Attacks in Men to Hormone

U.S. Researchers Find No Evidence That Cholesterol or Smoking Are Risk Factors

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new study with major implications has found evidence that men who have suffered heart attacks have more of a hormone called estradiol than men without heart disease.

The report from Columbia University, the National Institutes of Health and the Framingham Heart Study surprised even its authors. The research found no evidence that such commonly suspected risk factors as cholesterol, high density lipoproteins, high blood pressure and cigarette smoking differed among those who did and did not have heart attacks.

These findings suggest that heart disease could be primarily a hormonal disorder, which, if true, would affect treatment and prevention.

An extra supply of estradiol, one of the female sex hormones known as estrogens that normally develop in men as well as women (though in lesser amounts in men), correlated with the incidence of heart attacks in the study in the May issue of The American Journal of Medicine.

The study examined 122 men ranging in age from 61 to 88. Their average age was 70, thereby extending earlier findings made among younger men, aged 34 to 43, by Dr. Gerald B. Phillips of St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center

and Columbia. Both institutions are in New York City.

"Of the 15 subjects with the highest estradiol levels, 13 had coronary heart disease, whereas of the 15 subjects with the lowest cholesterol levels, only three had coronary heart disease," Dr. Phillips, the chief author of the study, said in an interview.

Doctors do not know what causes the increased levels of estradiol, nor do they know how to prevent it or how to treat it. It may turn out that the higher estradiol levels stem from environmental factors, such as diet, from genetic factors, or from both, Dr. Phillips said. For example, it may be a result of a hereditary biochemical abnormality in the natural process by which the body converts testosterone, the male sex hormone, to estradiol.

Dr. William P. Castelli, who heads the Framingham Heart Study, said the finding "adds to our knowledge but it will take some time to figure out the mechanism." He added, "It excites many more questions than it answers, but it will encourage us to start looking in other directions."

The incidence of fatal heart attacks has dropped dramatically in recent years. Why this has happened has not been determined. Nor, for that matter, has the basic cause of heart attacks. Many researchers have focused attention on the amount of cholesterol and fats people eat. But others, such as Sir John McMichael, one of Britain's leading cardiologists, have challenged the idea that changing diets, reducing the fats and cholesterol, reduce the incidence of heart attacks.

Dr. Castelli cautioned against disregarding dietary recommendations concerning heart disease on the basis of the new research, because its implications are not yet fully understood.

The Framingham Heart Study, which began 34 years ago as one of the most extensive health studies of a population ever undertaken, has provided the basis of many epidemiological findings regarding coronary disease. It is based on

continuing tests of a random sampling of 50 percent of the residents of Framingham, a town of about 65,000 people near Boston.

Dr. Castelli said he collaborated with Dr. Phillips because several research teams had confirmed his earlier findings, and because the Framingham study had been charged to learn all it could about the natural history of heart disease. Dr. Phillips wanted to broaden the population base for his research.

They did it by what epidemiologists call the case-control method. In it, Dr. Castelli's team randomly selected 61 men with known heart disease as well as 61 others who were matched for age and other characteristics so that the two groups would be as similar as possible to eliminate bias.

Doctors have long observed that heart attacks rarely occur in women before menopause but that the incidence increases sharply afterward. In the overall Framingham Heart Study, only about 1 of every 160 premenopausal women had heart attacks. After menopause

and by age 60, about 1 in every 17 women in the Framingham study had had a heart attack, compared to 1 in 5 for men.

When Dr. Phillips began the studies in 1973, he confined them to men chiefly because he said he could not find enough young women with heart attacks.

Because estrogens are present in larger amounts before menopause than afterward, the striking difference in incidence of heart attacks among women before and after menopause, as well as the higher incidence of heart attacks among men, had led many doctors to believe that estrogens protect against heart attacks.

Estradiol's potency is measured in picograms (trillionths of a gram). In men, estradiol is usually present in about 30 picograms per milliliter of blood, an amount that is about two-hundredths that of testosterone.

Estradiol and testosterone are similar compounds except for a change in a type of chemical bonding known as aromatization in one of the component rings of estradiol. Estradiol, like other estrogens, is aromatized. Most estradiol in men is produced in muscle and fat cells from testosterone by aromatization. Smaller amounts of estradiol are produced by the testes.

Dr. Castelli said he could not explain the empirical finding that men who have high estradiol have more heart attacks. He speculated that estradiol might not cause the fatty deposits that damage the arteries in atherosclerosis, but might still have an effect on blood-clotting, which in the presence of atherosclerosis might then cause a heart attack.

Clothing has been one of many avenues that researchers have explored over the years as a cause of heart attacks.

Future studies might test the role of clotting factors among men with and without high amounts of estradiol, Dr. Castelli said.

Meanwhile, the researchers are now conducting tests to determine whether there are hormonal changes among women in the Framingham study who have heart attacks.

Arthur D. Struble WASHINGTON (AP) — Admiral Arthur D. Struble, 88, who was U.S. Naval chief of staff for the Normandy invasion in World War II, died Sunday at his home in Chevy Chase, Maryland, after a long illness. He also directed the Inchon invasion in the Korean War, as commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Ernesto de la Guardia PANAMA CITY (AP) — Ernesto de la Guardia, 79, a former president of Panama, who helped repel an attack by Cuban militiamen trying to overthrow his government in 1959, died here Monday night, relatives said.

James Dombrowski NEW ORLEANS (AP) — James Dombrowski, 86, a civil rights activist, died Monday.

Anatoli Lyapidevsky MOSCOW (UPI) — Major General Anatoli Lyapidevsky of the Soviet Air Force, 75, died Friday, Tass reported Tuesday.

Drinking Kills 2 Seamen SINGAPORE — Two Soviet seamen died and three lost their eyesight after a weekend drinking session, police said Tuesday. The seamen, from a trawler waiting at anchor here, had apparently suffered methyl alcohol poisoning, but a detailed report on the incident had yet to be made, a spokesman said.

## Kabul Quiet For Fete on Coup Date

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Elaborate ceremonies marking the fifth anniversary of the 1978 Marxist coup in Afghanistan were conducted without significant disruption by guerrillas inside Kabul, but resistance was intensified in the provinces, according to Western diplomatic reports reaching here Tuesday.

Combined Soviet and Afghan Army military units paraded through Kabul last Wednesday before high-level delegations from 10 communist countries, but Afghan rebel forces, which in the last year have stepped up attacks in the capital, maintained a relatively low profile, according to the diplomatic reports.

Two bombs were exploded outside the Soviet-leased Ministry of Housing project in Kabul, killing or injuring at least five persons, and three buses carrying Afghan youths to a government-sponsored rally at the Dar ul-Aman palace on the southern edge of the city were blown up by land mines, resulting in an undetermined number of casualties, according to the diplomatic reports from Kabul.

Also, assassinations of Soviet and Afghan backers of the regime of President Babrak Karmal were reported to have increased, with at least 30 persons reported killed just before and during the celebration of the Soviet-supported coup on April 27, 1978.

Outside Kabul, guerrillas sabotaged at least six power transmission towers, knocking out electricity in the capital for several days and disrupting television and radio broadcasts of the anniversary celebrations, diplomats in Kabul reported.

Travelers from Ghazni, 80 miles (128 kilometers) south of Kabul, and from Mazar-i-Sharif, on the northern border with the Soviet Union, said both towns sustained major attacks by Afghan rebels on the eve of the anniversary observations.

Diplomatic sources said that a large force of Afghan Army troops moved on Ghazni from the town of Qiyakh, headquarters of rebel leader Sayeed Jaglan, where they had failed in an attempt to trap Mr. Jaglan. On Tuesday night, according to the reports, guerrillas attacked the Afghan force, inflicting heavy casualties. Heavy fighting was also reported in Mazar-i-Sharif.

## China Envoy Asserts U.S. Distorts Pact

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — China's ambassador to the United States has accused the Reagan administration of "twisting the meaning" of the communique signed last August that limits American arms sales to Taiwan.

"Hardly had the ink on the communique dried when the U.S. government announced a projected level of its arms sales to Taiwan for fiscal 1983 and 1984, which far exceeds the level of recent years," the Chinese ambassador, Zhang Wen-jin, said.

"To make matters worse," Mr. Zhang said, "in its public statements the U.S. side often twists the meaning of the communique, insisting that the U.S. shall keep up pursuing its present policy of selling arms to Taiwan so long as Taiwan's reunification with the motherland has not materialized."

Mr. Zhang, who was making his first official visit to New York since arriving in the United States as ambassador a month ago, spoke here at a meeting sponsored by the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, a private group.

Mr. Zhang said Chinese-American relations had developed rapidly in the last few years, but added, "Our relations are not all smooth sailing."

In August the two sides agreed to a formula whereby the United States said it would seek to reduce arms sales to Taiwan over a period of time. The United States also agreed that future sales would not exceed the levels of previous years.

A State Department spokesman, asked about Mr. Zhang's comments, said the projected arms sales figures for Taiwan were \$800 million for fiscal 1983 and \$780 million for 1984. The spokesman said the 1982 figure was \$600 million, which was low because no sales were made for several months that year while negotiations with China were under way.

## Australian Doctors Report Implant of Frozen Embryo

United Press International

MELBOURNE — An Australian research team has announced that a woman, now in her 14th week of pregnancy, was implanted with an embryo that had been frozen for four months.

The research team announced the experiment Monday and said all tests showed the fetus was healthy.

The woman was impregnated with one of her own eggs fertilized by her husband, said Dr. Alan Trounson. He is scientific director of the research team at Monash University's infertility unit and Melbourne's Epworth Hospital, where the implantation was performed last year.

He said the woman was infertile because both her Fallopian tubes were blocked.

Dr. Trounson, claiming a "world breakthrough," said that the team recognized the legal and ethical questions involved and that its work is monitored closely by an ethics committee at Monash University's Queen Victoria Medical Center.

The research team removed four eggs from the woman and fertilized them using a technique pioneered by team members. Dr. Trounson said. Three of the embryos were implanted almost immediately, but she miscarried after eight weeks. The fourth embryo was in deep freeze for four months before being implanted.

Dr. Trounson said the woman was one of 13 implanted with frozen embryos and hers was the first successful case. He said the team hoped to refine the procedure and achieve an 80-percent success rate soon.

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## INSIGHTS

Voice

## Triumph and Tears for Editor of Mississippi Paper

Jackson Clarion-Ledger, Once Synonymous With Racism, Wins Pulitzer Prize, but Its Crusading Hero Is Absent

By Bill Proffman

Washington Post Service

JACKSON, Miss. — Twenty years ago, when Martin Luther King Jr. led 20,000 blacks in their historic march to the Lincoln Memorial, the Jackson Clarion-Ledger summed up the story the next day in a typical front-page headline: "Washington: Clean Again With Negro Trash Removed."

The Clarion-Ledger was perhaps the most racist major newspaper in the country. Over the years, its front page directed Mississippi readers to public lynchings and its columns joked in print that scientists had found the cause of sickle-cell anemia — "licking food stamps."

On April 19, the newspaper's morning headline blared markedly different news: "Clarion-Ledger Wins Pulitzer Prize." The ironies were immense. The Mississippi newspaper that had become synonymous with Deep South racism had been awarded journalism's top honor for meritorious public service in its coverage and editorial support of Mississippi's first major improvement of its public schools since desegregation and white flight left the system almost wholly black.

The turnaround was one of the most dramatic in the annals of American journalism. In the cluttered newsroom of the Clarion-Ledger, it should have been a moment of great triumph, and in many ways it was, with champagne corks popping and tears cascading down young reporters' cheeks.

## Faulknerian Fashion

But in classic, almost Faulknerian Southern fashion, there was almost as much poignancy as triumph. Many of the tears were flowing for a man who was not there, the enigmatic and charismatic young heir apparent who had battled history, tradition and his own family to change the newspaper's course.

The story of the Clarion-Ledger's Pulitzer Prize is the story of Rea Hederman, the son of a family whose tentacles reached out from Jackson's two newspapers into landlording, racist politics and virtual control of a state that still relishes the rebel yell.

To understand the Clarion-Ledger story is to understand the Hederman family story, a tale that begins early in the century when two hard-working, testotating brothers arrived here in a wagon from rural Mississippi, bringing neither money nor connections.

The first Hedermans, R.M. and T.M., went to work as printers and, through grit and tight-fisted living, saved enough to buy the Clarion-Ledger in 1920, imprinting their stern, Baptist, segregationist views on it.

By the 1950s and 1960s, when national attention was beginning to focus on race problems in the South, the sons of the original owners had expanded the empire to include the town's second newspaper, official ownership of a television station, banking interests, land holdings and control of the Baptist church.

"They were Bible-quoting, Bible-totin' racists," says Bill Minor, a longtime Hederman antagonist whose own weekly newspaper eventually was overwhelmed by competition from the Hederman papers. "They were dictators who wanted to run the whole state — and they did it."

## Race Riots

Across the street from the state capitol, the First Baptist Church became known as Jackson's "Tavernity Hall." Out of the pews of the church, the Hedermans anointed governors like Ross Barnett, whose segregationist politics inflamed race riots at the University of Mississippi in the early 1960s. Mr. Barnett, in turn, appointed five Hedermans to state boards.

As late as the early 1970s, the race-baiting was almost as strong as it had been in the 1950s. So was the monopoly control of news in Jackson.

"There wasn't a story ... that couldn't be blocked by talking to one Hederman," Mr. Minor said.

In 1973, Rea Hederman, then 28 but already silver-haired, came home to change all that. He began recruiting bright, young reporters from around the country — most of them just out of college and most of them from the North.

"Rea's outside agitators," many of the locals called them, as did most of the seven other Hedermans who sat on the board of the 60,000-circulation Clarion-Ledger. The family was so close-knit that rather than bring the disputes out in the open, the Hedermans, while opposing him, let young Rea have his way.

Over the next years, Mr. Hederman expanded the editorial staff from 16 to 125. And, if much of Jackson was calling the Clarion-Ledger their "foreign newspaper," Mr. Hederman's brash young reporters romped into flashy exposé after flashy exposé.

## Investigative Stories

"Nobody had done an investigative story in Mississippi in almost a century," said Bob Zeller, who stayed four years and now works at the Long Beach, California, Press-Telegram. "It was like walking everyday into an apple orchard where no one had ever picked an apple."

Mr. Hederman's Young Turks wrote about police brutality toward blacks in Jackson and chronicled the plight of poverty-stricken and hungry black farmers in the Mississippi Delta. They began winning national journalism awards: the George Polk Award, the Heywood Brown Award and then, in 1979, the Robert F. Kennedy Award for defending the underprivileged.

For Rea Hederman, however, it was like walking every day into a mine field.

In board meetings he faced his family, whose politics remained as rigid as ever. When the paper won the Kennedy award, half the family wanted him to reject the prize. Instead, he took 11 staff members to Hickory Hill to accept it from Kennedy's widow, Ethel, and brother, Edward.

But Mr. Hederman began to meet suspicious stares from some of his recruits. Whenever he shook his head on a story idea, some of his own North rebels thought he had caved in to the family.

To many of Mr. Hederman's imports — over eight years, he hired more than 300 — the changes came too slowly and they blamed the man who wooed them to Jackson. Some left bit-

terly, a decade being a wisp in the wind in the Deep South, an eternity in a young reporter on the move.

Not long after the Kennedy award, which only a Pulitzer could top in Rea Hederman's reach to bring his newspaper into the 20th century, the wear began to show. His marriage broke up. He fell in love with one of the photographers he had brought in from the University of Missouri.

## Southern Gothic

"You have to understand the family," said Mr. Minor, a man who admired no Hederman, not even Rea, but nevertheless appreciated the Southern Gothic nature of the Hederman story. "It took a small miracle for them to choke down the Kennedys. No miracle would let them choke down a divorce and scandal."

After seven years of 16-hour days, Rea Hederman began showing up in the office less and less often.

"I started seeing him twice a week, then once a week, then every couple of weeks," said Robert H. Gordon, whom Mr. Hederman had hired as managing editor. "Then one day he came in and told me, 'I've lost a lot of blood downstairs [in the board room]. Now it's your turn.'"

Mr. Gordon did not take him seriously. "He flashed his smile at me and added, 'See you in a couple of weeks.'"

That was early last year. No one at the Clarion-Ledger has seen him or heard from him since. The divorce went through, his remarriage two months later. The staff heard he was living in New York. They heard reports of random sightings in Jackson. They began calling him Howard Hughes Hederman.

Behind the board room doors, the rest of the tightly knit family was beginning to unravel.

Six months later, with the project on public schools only partly finished, the newsroom got its oerst shock. The Hedermans announced they were selling the Clarion-Ledger and its sister paper, the Jackson Daily News, to Gannett, a newspaper chain.

"We were terrified," said Nancy Weaver, 29, an investigative reporter who had first discussed

the prize-winning project with Mr. Hederman. "We talked about rushing it into print before the Gannett people got here."

But they waited — and were surprised. Gannett and the Clarion-Ledger's new editor, Charles Overby, backed them to the hilt. Mr. Overby held the series until the eve of a special legislative session on the education reforms in December, then deluged the reluctant legislators with 51 stories and 27 editorials in 24 days.

The reforms passed. The Pulitzer was awarded, more Gannett's prize than Rea Hederman's by this time, although Mr. Overby gave Mr. Hederman half the credit.

Mr. Hederman did not call his old newsroom the day the Pulitzer was announced. But he broke his year of public silence in an interview in Washington recently, adding more ironies to the story of the Hederman family and the newspaper.

In his early 20s, he said, journalism and especially his family's newspapers carried no allure for him. His early goal was Wall Street. But everywhere he went, he said, "the haunt" followed him.

"I began to feel that no matter where I went I would always be embarrassed," Mr. Hederman said. So he went home to do something about the racist papers he had left in the South.

Now, a decade later, a different haunt follows him. He doesn't call the young reporters he hired because he feels guilty "about abandoning them." He returns to Jackson only to see his children because he says he feels guilty about tearing his family asunder.

## Irrevocable Split

The Hedermans now are selling everything to avoid dealing with each other, he said. His father, Robert, and one or two others have stuck by him, he said. But as for the others, "it's an irrevocable split." He said he doubts that anyone outside the family "will ever understand what went on inside the family."

"It hurts," he said of the dream he never wanted but now feels he has lost. "It hurts a lot."



Rea Hederman

But in Jackson, there are two newspapers that no longer print race-baiting headlines. And scattered around the country are several hundred of Mr. Hederman's alumni, many working on major newspapers, who came of age with the Clarion-Ledger.

Johanna Neumann, a Berkeley graduate who now is a national reporter in Gannett's Washington bureau, was hired by Mr. Hederman in 1976. She vividly recalls driving across the Mississippi border with California license plates, feeling like an "outside agitator" and nervously looking over her shoulder to see who was following her.

Miss Neumann said Mr. Hederman changed not only the Clarion-Ledger but also the young reporters who went there. "We came to Jackson as children," she said, "but left there as adults."

## Shaping Up: U.S. Army Makes Progress in Tailoring Good Soldiers, Sergeants

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

FORT HOOD, Texas — Command Sergeant Major Ronald J. Hammer, the top noncommissioned officer at this sprawling army post, leaned across his desk and said, "I'm telling you, we are so damn much better today than we were a year ago."

In his small, wood-paneled office lined with the pictures, plaques and mementos of 33 years in the U.S. Army, Sergeant Major Hammer continued, "We're better because we've eliminated so many problems that sucked up so much of the time before."

Eliminating problems, he said, meant bringing into the army new soldiers "with the ability and the willingness to perform," training and keeping good young sergeants and getting rid of soldiers or sergeants who could not or would not measure up.

Sergeants are the backbone of the army's training effort. They take the rookies under tow and work with them through basic training and training in skills. In recent years, not only has the quality of recruits been under question, but also that of the sergeants.

The latest recruiting reports show that 90 percent of the young men and women enlisting to-

day are high school graduates, the highest percentage since World War II and far above the 50 percent of 10 years ago when the draft ended. Over the years, the army has found such graduates the easiest to train and motivate.

Until this month, the army has been short of sergeants and skilled technicians. The shortage was about 17,000 in 1979 but has dropped steadily since then and was down to 500 last month. With the April promotions, that has ended, according to an army spokesman.

In addition, the army has gone through what Lieutenant General Maxwell R. Thurman, the army's chief personnel officer in Washington, has called a "purge." Since April 1982, about 17,000 soldiers have been denied re-enlistment or given "expedient discharges" because they did not meet standards.

Thus, said Lieutenant General Walter F. Ulmer Jr., the Third Corps commander at Fort Hood, for the first time since the end of the draft, the army has become a truly volunteer force. "There are few soldiers remaining in the army today who really don't want to be here," he said.

That seems to have contributed to a new mood that is evident here. A battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Richard P. Dacey, perhaps put it best: "We've stopped apologizing

to ourselves for Vietnam. It's more of an army looking to the future than looking to the past."

After the end of the war in Vietnam and the draft in 1973, the army had trouble recruiting and keeping good soldiers. Consequently, the service lowered its standards to take in many unschooled and poorly motivated young men and women. The chief of staff, General Edward S. Meyer, called it a "hollow army."

At this most populous of army posts, where 38,000 soldiers and the First Cavalry and Second Armored divisions are stationed, officers and sergeants alike asserted that the hollow army was filling up. "We're moving in the right direction," General Ulmer said.

But in the next breath, he added, "We're not there yet." Among the remaining problems is that some of the younger sergeants, who were recruited in the late 1970s when less-qualified people enlisted, were promoted because there was no one else to promote.

As heads of small fire teams and squads, those sergeants have not shown the leadership the older soldiers demand.

"We probably haven't gotten rid of all the bad ones hiding in the woodwork," Sergeant Major Hammer said, "but they show up faster than they did before."

In the army, sergeants major, each with more

than 20 years of soldiering, know more than anyone else about what really goes on and take pride in telling it the way they see it. They, and first sergeants at the next rank down, run the army, say generals and privates alike.

The sergeant major of an artillery battalion, Malachi Mitchell, said he had asked 2,000 soldiers in the past two years why they had joined the army. He ticked off several reasons because they want to learn a skill or save money for college, because they cannot get civilian jobs, and because pay is roughly comparable to that outside.

"One thing you don't hear," he said, "is that old standard: I came in the army to keep from going to jail."

An armored battalion sergeant major, Lawrence J. Holley, said: "Five years ago, a soldier was someone who couldn't make it on the outside. But that trend is reversing now. These guys are trainable."

Sergeant Major Holley said his battalion recently took in 27 new soldiers from Fort Knox, Kentucky, the armored force training center. Of those, 26 were high school graduates and the other had an 11th-grade education and was eager to finish high school while in the army.

The army does not lack for recruits these

days. In the fiscal year 1982, which ended Sept. 30, the army enlisted 104 percent of its quota. This year, the army has already signed up 125,000 of the 141,000 men and women it will need by Sept. 30.

In the eyes of officers and sergeants alike, the army is attracting a better than average young person. On the battery of entry tests, 64 percent score above the norm. In the nation's youth population, only 53 percent do as well.

To lead those soldiers, the army has begun a program that senior sergeants at Fort Hood call "power down," which is intended to return to them the authority they lost in those years after the war in Vietnam.

"We are getting our credibility back," said Sergeant Major E.L. Byrum, who heads the Noncommissioned Officer Academy. He has two tasks, to train those sergeants who got promoted when recruiting was below standard and to teach new soldiers how to be sergeants when their time for promotion comes.

Both must attend what had been an optional school until recently. They get four weeks of what he called "how-to" instruction: How to talk to people, to manage time, to drill troops, to teach the use of weapons, to inspect.

The sergeant major said that when his stu-

dents begin, "they're not sure of themselves, they don't know how to take action, they don't know how to correct a soldier."

"When he goes back to the unit, he can take it whether it comes from up above or down below."

The army has also given new authority to battalion commanders, the lieutenant colonels who lead units of 600 to 800 men. The battalion commanders have been authorized to promote lower ranking soldiers, to award a medal and to dismiss unqualified soldiers. The authority to dismiss soldiers with less than six years service or to deny re-enlistment at the end of three years has shaken soldiers who had been sliding by.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Friedrich said that recently two soldiers who had been repeat offenders stood before him as he informed them of their latest punishment. Then he said: "Gentlemen, you are out of the army."

The effect was electric, he said, because "the soldiers were not seeing the yardbirds getting away with things anymore."

"Three times soldiers have stopped me to say they were glad the goof-offs were out of the army."

## Angkor Wat — Beauty Amid Gunfire

By Colin Campbell

New York Times Service

SIEM REAP, Cambodia — After 13 years of war, neglect, invasion, anarchy and continuing guerrilla clashes, the glory of Angkor Wat is diminished but still intact.

More than four years after the Vietnamese Army swept across Cambodia in pursuit of the Pol Pot forces, however, neither Angkor Wat

nor the 75 square miles (194 square kilometers) of ancient temples, tombs and palaces that surround it can yet be described as perfectly safe.

On a recent Sunday four American visitors to the temple complex heard dozens of shots ring out. Since some of the shooting came from south and west of the temple, areas teeming with Vietnamese and Cambodian soldiers, the government guide was asked if such gunfire

was normal, if bullets ever struck the temple, and why nobody intervened.

The guide, My Huy, smiled in silence. He had been a guide at Angkor before Mr. Pol Pot, and he was now a guide again. His middle-aged feet hurt. He said he did not know why people kept shooting.

Angkor Wat — built in the 12th century, still revered by Cambodians and acknowledged as one of the world's most beautiful works of art in stone — seems in good shape despite the damage it suffered under Mr. Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge in the 1970s.

The surrounding forest is being kept under control, and the temple's porches and towers still stand erect. Acres of carvings have not yet succumbed to the tropical rock-eating patina of vegetation. The grounds are tidy, and there are plenty of guards.

Elsewhere, at some of Angkor's outlying temples, sculptured heads have disappeared and other statues have been vandalized.

Westerners who have recently visited the great city of Angkor, Thm and other nearby sites have described them as neglected, with some of their statues headless but on the whole unhurt. In March, these outlying monuments were off-limits to foreigners.

No one seems sure that the damage has stopped under Vietnamese protection. Efforts at maintenance and restoration are minor compared with the French preservation project that flourished until soon after war engulfed Cambodia in 1970. Many now find it sad as well that most of Angkor, most of the time, remains unseen and unvisited by the world. Guerrillas loyal to Mr. Pol Pot, who was overthrown by the Vietnamese in 1979, remain in the forests.

In the early 1970s Communist guerrillas captured Angkor Wat from the forces of General Lon Nol and set up a headquarters there. Now, only a blast mark on the western bridge, a shell hole along the first terrace and some smaller scars remain of the violence that reached over the precinct's walls.

Mr. Pol Pot's followers turned modern temples into chicken coops, killed monks, murdered citizens, destroyed ornamental gardens.

Sail, Mr. My Huy, the guide, pointed to some famous carvings on the south side of the first terrace and said he thought that Mr. Pol Pot's guerrillas must have contemplated the tortures depicted there.

Later, in a warehouse at the Angkor conservancy, Mr. My Huy said: "There were 7,000 statues here in 1975. Now there are about 2,000." The others were stolen or smashed during the Pol Pot years, he said, and their identifying tags used as cigarette papers.

In 1979, "everything was pell-mell," said Mr. My Huy. "This building was used to store rice and salt and all the statues were thrown outside."

The statues' surviving tags are being translated from French into Khmer. As for the stolen sculptures, there are rumors in Bangkok that some Angkor pieces were offered for sale there after Cambodian refugees began crossing the border into Thailand in 1979.

In the 15th century, an invading Thai army carried off Angkor's entire royal Cambodian



Cambodian children after swimming in a moat near the western wall of Angkor Wat, a temple considered to be one of the most beautiful works of art in stone.

## China Calls Vietnam Pullout a 'Swindle'

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The People's Daily, China's leading newspaper, said Tuesday that a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia is "another act in a big swindle" and called for United Nations supervision of a complete withdrawal.

The newspaper said Vietnam was "using a partial withdrawal to show its refusal to pull out completely." It called the pullout a challenge to the international community.

China, which supports the Cambodian resistance movement, has called repeatedly for a complete Vietnamese pullout.

But the People's Daily added a new demand Tuesday: "With UN supervision and verification, a gradual pullout of Vietnamese troops with a definite time limit can be considered. Otherwise, a so-called partial troop withdrawal like that now being carried out by the Vietnamese authorities has no meaning."

Last July, the People's Daily said, Vietnam also announced a partial troop withdrawal, but it added more troops than it withdrew. "This was clearly shown when the Vietnamese concentrated large forces on the Cambodian-Thai border this year and launched a large-scale offensive," the paper said. "The present partial withdrawal can be only a replay of last year's partial withdrawal."

manager, Khunn Thach — who consoles her sorrows with the company of a pet gibbon — says the place might live up in a couple of months when a group of tourists is due to arrive.

The government has not yet responded to a provincial official's proposal to turn Angkor and its environs into an enclave where foreign tourists could be flown in to see both the monument and a sample of Mr. Pol Pot's killing fields.

All the lights go out at 9 P.M., and the only sounds after that at the Grand Hotel, once the Auberge Royale, are disturbing ones.

Two lacquer Russians raise the volume on their tape deck to catch a wildly displaced song about a "teeny-weeny yellow polka-dot bikini."

A Cambodian in Room 115 leaps up from under his mosquito net and crashes around with a flashlight.

Yes, Mrs. Khunn Thach said, the room is haunted, and French and Japanese guests have reported hearing knocks and the clanks of chains.

And from the darkness to the north, toward Angkor, a string of rifle shots sounds.

HOMER TO HANOI — Tank crewmen were among the 10,000 troops who Vietnam says it is withdrawing from Cambodia this month. The pullout began Monday after ceremonies in Phnom Penh, Vietnam invaded Cambodia in late 1978 after disagreements with the Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot.







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## BUSINESS PEOPLE

### Digital Gives European Managers More Freedom on Marketing

Digital Equipment Corp. is giving more leeway to its European subsidiaries in an effort to improve its marketing.

In the past, Digital, the second largest computer maker in the world, hasn't done the right job in marketing, in Europe, said Pier-Carlo Falotti, recently appointed vice president, European field operations. "We've never been marketers," he added.

To better tailor its products and services to individual national markets, Digital is giving its country managers in Europe more freedom in such areas as pricing and marketing, he said. In some countries Digital will adapt its products to the local language.

"My objective is to develop the most dynamic and responsive sales and service operation in the computer industry in Europe," said Mr. Falotti, whose new position makes him responsible for the sales and service operations of Digital's European subsidiaries. Assigning him is Michael Fersbach, Digital's newly appointed European marketing manager. In 1982, Europe accounted for more than a quarter of Digital's sales of \$3.88 billion.

An Italian national, Mr. Falotti, 41, has a degree in electrical engineering and earned a Ph.D. from Harvard Business School. He joined Digital in 1969 as field service manager for Italy, and most recently served as head of service and support activities in Europe. In his new position, Mr. Falotti said, he will be based in Geneva and "partially on the airplane."

Pier-Carlo Falotti

### President Elected to IBM Unit

Paul J. Kohnelt has been elected president of IBM World Trade Europe/Middle East/Africa Corp. He continues as director general of operations for IBM Europe in Paris, responsible for all country and area operations in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

George Sany, formerly vice president of marketing and services, has been appointed director general of marketing and services for Europe. He is responsible for all new business ventures. In addition, he will join IBM Europe executive office.

P. Martin Foley has been elected executive vice president and a member of the board of directors of IBM World Trade EMEA. Based in IBM's White Plains, New York, head office, Mr. Foley will act as deputy in the United States for Kaspar V. Cassani, chairman of the IBM World Trade EMEA.

### Other Appointments

Chemical Bank has appointed Aymard de Lasterie general manager of its Paris branch. He succeeds James Frost, who was transferred to the bank's financial institutions division in New York, where he is in charge of the domestic sector.

William M. Rowan has been appointed Chase Manhattan Bank's country manager for Switzerland, succeeding Peter Holzer, who has returned to New York to head Chase Private Banking Group. Mr. Rowan, who is based in Geneva, has been succeeded as country manager for Belgium by Joseph Robinet.

Lars H. Thunell has been appointed vice president, corporate finance, of THEASIA group, a Swedish electrical engineering concern. Mr. Thunell, currently vice president, financing, at American Express in New York.

Banco Pinto and Sotto Mayor of Lisbon has opened a representative office in London and named Pedro S. De Almeida U.K. representative. He previously was in the bank's Paris office.

John Connolly has been appointed marketing manager in National Westminster Bank's new Barcelona marketing office. Prior to his new appointment, he was an assistant regional manager in the bank's Southern European regional office, based in London.

Douglas A. Lacy, previously financial planning director of General Foods Europe in Brussels, has been named financial director of General Foods U.K. He will continue to be a director of General Foods' Italian companies.

Hervé Pinet, formerly deputy president, has been appointed president of Compagnie Financière de Paris.

Ronald Mellor, vice president of car engineering at Ford of Europe, has been appointed to the board of Ford Motor.

Allegheny International of Pittsburgh has appointed Sir Anthony Royle a director and president of its London-based subsidiary, Wilkinson Sword Group.

John T. Westworth and John Bowker have been named directors of Norwest American Bank, the European subsidiary of Minneapolis-based Norwest Corp., formerly known as Northwest Bancorp. Mr. Westworth and Mr. Bowker are in the bank's London and Luxembourg offices, respectively.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 3, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.36	4.38	112.50	37.27	61.89	17.42	5.67	31.25
Brussels (a)	41.95	72.35	19.24	4.05	13.85	17.42	5.67	31.25
Frankfurt	2.35	4.37	112.50	37.27	61.89	17.42	5.67	31.25
London (b)	1.278	2.00	6.56	1.93	3.36	1.278	2.00	6.56
Madrid	164.25	211.00	59.29	12.70	22.80	59.29	12.70	22.80
New York	1.00	0.67	1.93	0.58	1.04	0.67	1.93	0.58
Paris	7.295	11.47	30.20	8.26	14.53	7.295	11.47	30.20
Stockholm	2.04	3.29	9.47	2.71	4.81	2.04	3.29	9.47
Switzerland	0.929	0.543	1.53	0.43	0.77	0.929	0.543	1.53
1 D.M.	1.00	0.67	1.93	0.58	1.04	0.67	1.93	0.58

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Amsterdam	2.36	4.38	112.50	37.27	61.89	17.42	5.67	31.25
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New York	1.00	0.67	1.93	0.58	1.04	0.67	1.93	0.58
Paris	7.295	11.47	30.20	8.26	14.53	7.295	11.47	30.20
Stockholm	2.04	3.29	9.47	2.71	4.81	2.04	3.29	9.47
Switzerland	0.929	0.543	1.53	0.43	0.77	0.929	0.543	1.53
1 D.M.	1.00	0.67	1.93	0.58	1.04	0.67	1.93	0.58

(a) Commercial from (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£1) Units of 100 (x1 Units of 1,000)

## INTEREST RATES

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.36	4.38	112.50	37.27	61.89	17.42	5.67	31.25
Brussels (a)	41.95	72.35	19.24	4.05	13.85	17.42	5.67	31.25
Frankfurt	2.35	4.37	112.50	37.27	61.89	17.42	5.67	31.25
London (b)	1.278	2.00	6.56	1.93	3.36	1.278	2.00	6.56
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1 D.M.	1.00	0.67	1.93	0.58	1.04	0.67	1.93	0.58

(a) Commercial from (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£1) Units of 100 (x1 Units of 1,000)

## Key Money Rates

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.36	4.38	112.50	37.27	61.89	17.42	5.67	31.25
Brussels (a)	41.95	72.35	19.24	4.05	13.85	17.42	5.67	31.25
Frankfurt	2.35	4.37	112.50	37.27	61.89	17.42	5.67	31.25
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Switzerland	0.929	0.543	1.53	0.43	0.77	0.929	0.543	1.53
1 D.M.	1.00	0.67	1.93	0.58	1.04	0.67	1.93	0.58

(a) Commercial from (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£1) Units of 100 (x1 Units of 1,000)

## GOLD PRICES

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.36	4.38	112.50	37.27	61.89	17.42	5.67	31.25
Brussels (a)	41.95	72.35	19.24	4.05	13.85	17.42	5.67	31.25
Frankfurt	2.35	4.37	112.50	37.27	61.89	17.42	5.67	31.25
London (b)	1.278	2.00	6.56	1.93	3.36	1.278	2.00	6.56
Madrid	164.25	211.00	59.29	12.70	22.80	59.29	12.70	22.80
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(a) Commercial from (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£1) Units of 100 (x1 Units of 1,000)

## Dow Ends Slightly Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — An afternoon rally caused stock prices to close mixed as the market continued to resist any significant correction to its recent gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average turned in an erratic performance. It dropped five points in the first half hour, gained more than three in the second hour, slid 10 by early afternoon and then turned around to close with a gain of 3.68 at 1,208, the fifth consecutive close above 1,200.

Declining issues continued to lead advances by 886 to 734, and volume was 89.6 million shares, compared to Monday's 88.17 million.

"There is still too much money on the sidelines for the market to drop," Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said. "Because of the excess liquidity, any retrenchment will be held to a very narrow level."

From April 7 through last Friday, the Dow average soared 113 points to a record high of 1,226.20. But Monday the index slid 21.87 points, its largest drop in eight weeks, after Morgan Stanley & Co. recommended that investors take a more cautious stance toward the market.

Morgan Stanley has a large following among institutional investors and its switch from a bullish outlook caused a wave of selling.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange.

Analysts said Wall Street was surprised by Monday's setback but was showing resilience in the face of profit taking.

"I think we are seeing a correction that everyone has been talking about for months," said Alfred Harris, vice president at Stiefel, Nichols & Co. in St. Louis. "I think we will see a further decline."

Mr. Harris said the market "has anticipated a recovery in the economy and that corporate America will have favorable earnings. Now the market is waiting for some results before it moves up again."

On the trading floor, Mobil was active along with Schlumberger and Exxon. Other oils and related issues were mixed.

Gold-mining issues also attracted attention as bullion prices jumped. ASA Ltd., Campbell Red Lake, Dome Mines and Homestake Mining were in the spotlight.

General Motors was lower Monday after a 60-cent-a-share regular quarterly dividend. Some investors had hoped GM would raise the payout but some analysts predicted the No. 1 automaker would take that step later this year.

William M. LeFevre, market strategist of Purcell, Graham & Co., said "Monday's correction was overdue when you consider that the Dow average soared 427 points since the rally began in mid-August and still closed above the 1,200 level" on Monday.

Mr. LeFevre predicted that the market's should find renewed buying interest shortly because of the growing number of investors "who still hold large cash reserves and are waiting for today's pull-back."

## China Membership Issue Faces Asian Development Bank Meeting

By Jeremy Toyne

MANILA — The Asian Development Bank's financial problems solved for the moment, faces the highly political issue of Chinese membership when it opens its 16th annual meeting Wednesday, bank sources said.

Since late last year, China has been pressing for membership, insisting at the same time that Taiwan, a founder member, should be expelled.

"The nature of the board of governors' meeting, in which delegates from each country make speeches untroubled by any debate, makes the prospect of public controversy unlikely."

The sources said the United States, which reacted strongly to China's insistence that Taiwan be expelled, is trying to persuade other bank members to keep the issue under wraps. The United States and Japan are major donor members of the bank.

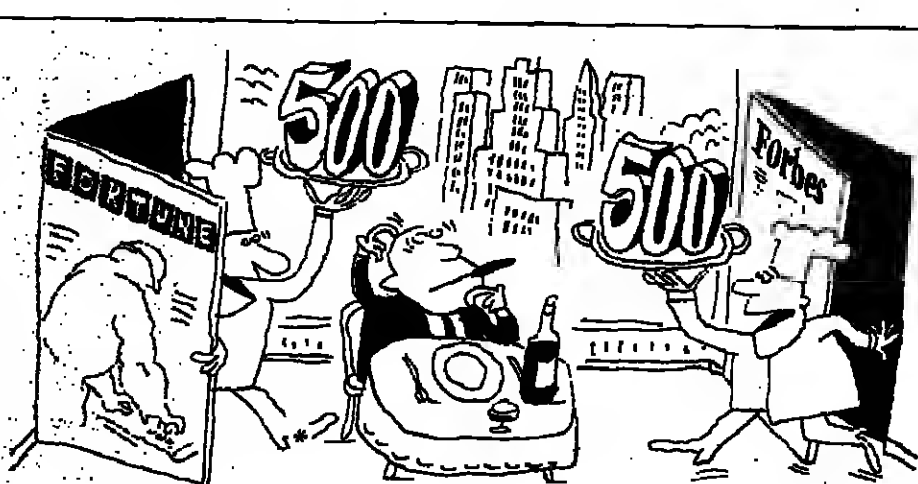
In recent years, Pakistan has made a standard call for the admission of China and is almost certain to raise the issue again this year, the sources said.

Taiwan's minister of state, Yu Kuo-Hwa, told reporters on his arrival in Manila: "As far as I am aware, no applicant for new membership had the audacity and impudence to impose terms on the ADB regarding its application."

China's People's Daily carried a lengthy editorial Tuesday, saying that "there is only one China — represented by the government of the People's Republic of China — in the world."

The newspaper dismissed arguments that there are no provisions for expelling Taiwan and objected to what it called "blackmail" statements from the United States that the expulsion of Taiwan could seriously affect U.S. relations with the bank.

"The U.S. government would be well-advised to treasure the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples and abandon its erroneous policy," it said.



## 2 U.S. Magazines Escalate Battle Over 'Top 500' Lists

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fortune and Forbes, the U.S. business weeklies, have spent months compiling their annual "500" surveys of the largest U.S. companies. Now, as each publication sets about trying to convince business readers that its list is the best, the sparks are flying.

The annual competition for circulation and attention has always been boisterous, but this year the sparring between the two publications has escalated.

In full-page newspaper advertisements appearing last week, Forbes said: "Your money back if you don't agree. Forbes does more in one issue than Fortune does in two." Forbes is offering a refund of its \$3 cover price to any dissatisfied customers.

Forbes concedes that its unusual refund offer was employed primarily to get attention and reflects an old battle of semantics waged against its longtime rival. The Fortune 500, now in its 29th year, lists only the largest industrial companies in the United States, based on sales.

Forbes, which started its list in 1969, takes issue with the "industrial" qualification. The Forbes compilation, arranged by assets, profits and market value as well as sales, includes all companies. This June, in an apparent concession to the importance of the economy's service sector, Fortune will offer a "Service 500" — an expansion of its previous service rankings.

The Fortune 500, said James W. Michaels, editor of Forbes, in a preface to the Forbes 500 list, "assumes the only companies that count are those that run assembly lines. It's embarrassing for Fortune that its list of the supposedly most important companies doesn't include AT&T, Bank of America and many other giants."

Mr. Michaels' comments came as little surprise to William S. Ruckelshaus, Fortune's managing edi-

tor. "This has gone on for years," he said in an interview. "Having pioneered the whole idea of ranking corporations, Fortune has, in the last few years, become used to this kind of sniping."

Mr. Ruckelshaus said his magazine's listing presents more information more accessibly, and that "the evidence is in that the business world continues to view Fortune's as the authoritative ranking of the business world."

Forbes grants the point, albeit grudgingly. "The Fortune 500 has worked its way into the lingo, and once something falls into the lingo of acceptability, it's hard to get it out," said Don Carson, Forbes' director of corporate communications.

At least in part, Forbes is concerned with selling more magazines. Last year, circulation of the Fortune 500 issue totaled 714,694, only 3,000 more than its average circulation per edition for 1982. Fortune, however, sold 705,383 "500" copies, 25,000 more than its average for the year.

But the battle of the 500s involves pride as much as circulation numbers, and the contest for acceptability is far from settled. Dow Jones & Co. will use the Forbes ranking this year for its news retrieval service. But at Harvard University, Paula Barker Duffy, administrative director of external relations, requires both compilations for her work with corporations.

"I think the main advantage to Forbes is that it is more timely with respect to the service industry, but you have to separate those companies out from the industrials," Mr. Duffy said. "I will turn out that for more comprehensive information in terms of just sheer information, Fortune will have more."

As for the matter of \$3 refunds, Forbes does not expect to have to grant many. "But I'm sure Malcolm [Forbes], the magazine's chairman, is prepared to live with the result," Mr. Carson said.

## Progress Is Reported in EC-U.S. Farm Talks

By Philip Stephens

BRUSSELS — Senior European community and U.S. negotiators seeking to defuse a trans-Atlantic row over farm trade Tuesday reported progress in easing tensions in the dispute and said that they planned to meet again next month.

After day-long talks at the European Commission, U.S. Deputy Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng said the two sides had narrowed some differences over the sharing of world trade in cereals, dairy products and poultry.

"I think we made some progress and I think we will make some more progress," he told journalists.

In a separate statement the community's negotiators, led by Claude Villain, the director-general for agriculture, characterized the meeting as constructive and said it had led

to a wider measure of understanding on certain issues.

"It was agreed to meet again in the near future to pursue the dialogue in an attempt to arrive at joint conclusions," the statement said.

Mr. Lyng said that in Tuesday's talks the negotiators had discussed the possibility of three-sided talks with Brazil to ease conflicts on international poultry markets.

Separately Tuesday, a trade panel has endorsed U.S. complaints that the European Community unfairly subsidized pasta sales to the United States. The ruling may have serious implications for other food processors, informed sources said Tuesday.

The report was made by a panel of experts at the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Both sides declined to com-

ment on the panel's decision, saying they had agreed to keep it secret until they had held further talks.

But the sources said the ruling, regarded as an important test case, could force the community to curb subsidies for a wide range of processed foods that are exported.

The sources said the panel broadly accepted the U.S. case that the community's subsidy system had allowed it to take an unfair share of the U.S. pasta market, harming American producers.

GATT rules allow subsidies to be paid on exports of primary agricultural products, but the United States has argued that processed food like pasta was not included.

Community exports of pasta to the United States only amount to about 36,300 tons a year, or 3 percent of U.S. consumption.

## Markets Closed

All banks, government offices and exchange markets were closed in Japan Tuesday because of a holiday.

## Second U.S. Firm Is Considering Bid To Buy Sotheby

By R.W. Apple Jr.

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE  
LONDON — A second U.S. company is considering a bid for Sotheby Parke Bernet, the auction house, at a price higher than that offered by Marshall S. Cogan and Stephen C. Swid, and has acquired a limited number of Sotheby's shares on the Stock Exchange.

But Mr. Cogan said Tuesday night, 10 hours after the possibility of a second offer was disclosed, that he and his partner had already increased their holdings to more than 36.5 percent of the stock. He said that "it will be very difficult now for any third party to gain control, and a new offer would be a very heroic act."

Marcus Agius of Lazard Brothers, who identified himself as the London banker of the prospective bidder, refused to disclose its identity but denied New York reports that it was Warner Communications, which showed some interest in Sotheby's last year.

Mr. Agius described his client as "a sizeable American private company, financially oriented, with no interests in either manufacturing or the arts."

He said the company would have to decide whether to make a bid no later than next Tuesday, the effective expiration date of the offer of almost \$100 million made last month by Mr. Cogan and Mr. Swid through General Felt, the New Jersey company that they control. Technically, their offer expires in London tomorrow, but they are expected to extend it for six days to match the New York deadline, associates said.

Sotheby's board, which has fiercely opposed the General Felt bid, told shareholders Tuesday that they "risk nothing" by waiving until May 10 to decide whether or not to accept the first offer. The board has been searching frantically for a "white knight" to top Mr. Cogan's and Mr. Swid's offer, and they believe they have now found one; but Sotheby's officials conceded that a second bid was not certain.

A statement by the auction house said only that the American company had "expressed an interest" in making an offer at price in excess of the one set by General Felt. At present exchange rates, that amounts to \$8.22 a share. Most investors consider that price well above Sotheby's real value, but the prospect of competitive bidding sent the firm's shares soaring to \$8.53 before they fell back.

According to Mr. Agius, discussions about a second bid were held over the weekend in London and in New York. Sotheby's said it would be holding further meetings with the prospective buyer this week.

Mr. Cogan and Mr. Swid are free under British regulations as of tomorrow to buy more shares in the open market in addition to those tendered under the terms of their offer. Should they get 50



## Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1983 High Low Close Prev									
(Continued from Page 8)									
24	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
25	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
26	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
27	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
28	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
29	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
30	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
31	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
32	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
33	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
34	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
35	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
36	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
37	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
38	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
39	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
40	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
41	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
42	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
43	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
44	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
45	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
46	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
47	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
48	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
49	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
50	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
51	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
52	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
53	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
54	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
55	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
56	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
57	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
58	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
59	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
60	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
61	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
62	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
63	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
64	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
65	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
66	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
67	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
68	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
69	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
70	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
71	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
72	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
73	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
74	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
75	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
76	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
77	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
78	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
79	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
80	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
81	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
82	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
83	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
84	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
85	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
86	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
87	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
88	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
89	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
90	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
91	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
92	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
93	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
94	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
95	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
96	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
97	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
98	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
99	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117
100	70	Prater	1.21	8	200	117	117	117	117

## U.S. Futures Prices

May 3

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## BHF-BANK International

Société Anonyme, Luxembourg

U.S. \$ 24,500,000

7 1/2% U.S. Dollar Bearer Bonds of 1983/1990

with Warrants attached to subscribe for 220,500 Bearer Shares of BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK Frankfurt (Main) and Berlin

Issue Price: 100%

Interest: 7 1/2% p.a., payable annually on May 2

Repayment: May 2, 1990 at par

Subscription Right: Each Bond in the principal amount of U.S. \$ 1,000.- is provided with 2 Warrants entitling to subscribe for one, and eight, respectively, that is a total of nine, bearer shares of Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank at the subscription price of DM 271.- per share of DM 300.- each.

Listing: Luxembourg. It is envisaged to have the Bonds also listed in Frankfurt (Main) and to have the Warrants also listed in Berlin and Frankfurt (Main).

## Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Abu Dhabi Investment Company	Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.	Banca del Gottardo	Banque Indosuez
Banque Nationale de Paris	Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft	Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group	CIBC Limited
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Lyonnais	Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Daiwa Europe Limited	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG - Vienna	Goldman Sachs International Corp.	The Industrial Bank of Japan (Luxembourg) S.A.	Kreditbank International Group
Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Morgan Guaranty Ltd.	Morgan Stanley International	Niederländische Handelsbank N.V.
The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.	Nomura International Limited	Orion Royal Bank Limited	PK Christiana Bank (UK) Limited
Privatbanken Aktiengesellschaft	Salomon Brothers International	Société Générale	Svenska Handelsbanken Group
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited	S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Williams & Glyn's Bank plc	Wood Gundy Limited	Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited	
Al-Mal Group	Amro International Limited	Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)	Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Badische Kommune Landesbank - Girozentrale - Bank of Helwink Ltd.	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Bank of America International Limited	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Bank Mees & Hope NV	Bank of Tokyo International Limited	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Paribas	Banque Générale du Commerce S.A.	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet
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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Société Générale's Profit Falls; Thomson-CSF Posts Big Loss

PARIS (AP) — Société Générale, one of France's biggest nationalized banks, said Tuesday its profit fell 17.2 percent last year, mainly because of bad foreign loans.

Separately, Thomson-CSF, the electronics division of the nationalized Thomson-Brandt Group, said it had a 2.15-billion-franc loss (about \$290 million) last year. In 1981 it had a profit of \$20.3 million. Thomson-CSF said that about one-third of its loss in 1982 was attributable to special nonrecurring items. Revenue from continuing operations rose 9.5 percent to \$3.7 billion.

Société Générale said it earned 390.5 million francs. The bank said it had an operating profit of \$624 million, but that was partly offset by a 19.1 percent rise in provisions for loan losses, to \$451 million.

Société Générale's president, Jacques Mayoux, said that the bank's provisions for losses on overseas loans soared 37 percent, to \$293 million.

## U.S. Steel Continues Import Plan

CHICAGO (AP) — U.S. Steel officials say they will continue to negotiate a deal to import foreign steel despite efforts by steelworkers to persuade stockholders to reject the plan.

On Monday, about 150 steelworkers demonstrated across the street from a downtown hotel where the company's shareholders held their annual meeting. Chairman David M. Roderick said negotiations with the government-owned British Steel Corp. to import up to three million tons of unfinished steel slabs from a Scottish mill for finishing at U.S. Steel's Fairless Works near Philadelphia would continue.

The United Steelworkers of America has argued that such a move would eliminate up to 3,000 jobs and set a precedent among the nation's steelmakers that could result in the elimination of the American steel industry.

## Klöckner Posts Loss on Steel

DUISBURG, West Germany (Reuters) — Klöckner-Werke made a 160-million-Deutsche-mark (\$64.88-million) loss on steel in the first six months of the financial year starting Oct. 30, 1982. Herbert, Genow, the chairman, said Tuesday.

No year-to-year comparison was available. The group 1981-82 loss was 48 million DM. Mr. Genow said at the annual meeting that steel sales in the half year were down nearly 8 percent on an unspecified year-ago level, while crude steel output was about 10 percent lower.

## U.S. Building Recovery Continues

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Strength in home building and public works carried the construction industry recovery a step further in March, the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems said Tuesday.

The \$16.2 billion of newly started construction of all kinds in March lifted the seasonally adjusted Dodge index on construction contract value 10 percent to 131 (1977 equals 100), after February's temporary dip to 119.

## Lower U.K. Inflation Forecast

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's inflation this year may be lower than Treasury forecasts at the March 15 budget, Leese Brittan, Treasury chief secretary, said Tuesday.

The Treasury projected a fall in inflation to around 4 percent this month, rising later in the year to about 6 percent. In March, year-to-year inflation was 4.6 percent. "There are now signs that we may be doing a little better than that," Mr. Brittan said at a magazine publishers' lunch.

## Japan Aide Wants to End Beef Quotas

LOS ANGELES — Japan's minister for external economic affairs said Tuesday he favors abolishing his country's import quotas on U.S. beef but the government ultimately will have to decide the issue.

"I personally feel we have to get rid of the quotas," Nobutake Ushiba told a press conference here.

"But that is a very difficult question facing the government, especially in view of the coming elections (in Japan) either this year or next year," the minister added.

He made the brief comment in response to a question from a Japanese reporter who suggested that ending quotas would mean lower costs for Japanese consumers who pay very high prices for domestic beef.

Answering other questions, Mr. Ushiba said it was untrue his government was giving financial and protective support to certain industries supposedly targeted for worldwide domination.

## EC Production Was Unchanged In February

LUXEMBOURG — Industrial production in the European Community in February was unchanged from January, indicating that the decline in output in late 1982 has stabilized, the EC statistical agency Eurostat said Tuesday.

The agency's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production, which uses a 1975 base of 100, matched January's level of 111.2. However, that was 2.8 percent lower than in February 1982, Eurostat said.

"This appears to confirm that there is a halt in the decline, which reached a minimum level at the end of 1982," the agency said.

The 10-nation index fell 0.6 percent in December to 109.4, the seventh straight monthly decline and its lowest point since 1978. It then rebounded to the current level in January.

Eurostat said output has edged up since December in three of the four biggest EEC countries — West Germany, France and Britain.

## U.S. Steel Output Falls

PITTSBURGH — U.S. raw steel production for the week ended April 30 was 1,717,000 tons, compared with 1,720,000 tons produced in the previous week and 1,502,000 tons produced during the same week last year, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported Monday.

## Italian Prime Rate Cut

ROME — The Italian Banking Association on its indicated prime rate by 0.75 points to 18.75 percent, retroactive to May 2, it said Tuesday.

## Europe's Chambers Pessimistic

BRUSSELS — European chambers of commerce and industry expect unemployment to continue to rise this year but to do so more slowly than in 1982. They expressed concern that protectionism might abort a weak economic recovery.

The Permanent Conference of European Community Chambers of Commerce and Industry said Tuesday in its annual report that companies at present do not believe that any economic revival would last long.

In most countries covered by a conference survey, companies said they expect lower inflation to help cut their production costs but that continuing high interest rates would ensure that new investments were kept to a minimum.

Respondents said they expect such investments

in 1983 to aim mainly at reducing labor and energy costs rather than increasing production because existing spare capacity would be adequate to meet higher demand in the initial stages of an upturn.

The survey covered more than 500 local chambers of commerce in all EC countries except Denmark and Luxembourg. It also included Switzerland, Austria, Turkey and Spain.

The report said some chambers of commerce in Britain, Spain and Italy were pressing for protection against competition from developing countries' exports.

The great majority of chambers covered by the survey were opposed to such protection and in favor of reducing trade barriers within Europe and between Europe and Third World countries, the report said.

## House Unit Seeks Trade Peace

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A key U.S. congressional panel has moved to repair damage to U.S.-European relations that followed President Ronald Reagan's embargo last year on equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline.

The panel, the trade subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, however, also approved a provision backed by the Reagan administration to ban imports from companies abroad judged by the United States to have violated Western trade restrictions. The action was taken despite strong objections from European allies.

The subcommittee voted 7-1 on Monday to approve a legislative package that would amend the Export Administration Act. The package will be sent to the full committee following a subcommittee vote Wednesday on a move to revise the law that bans bribery by U.S. companies doing business abroad.

Among provisions of the bill designed to improve U.S.-European relations was a "contract-sanctity" clause that would exempt contracts already in effect from any future U.S. trade embargoes.

The panel also voted to eliminate licensing requirements for sensitive goods being sold to Western Europe and Japan. Under current law, items judged important for national security require export licenses to keep them from being sold to Communist countries.

Representative Don L. Bonker, a Washington Democrat who is

sponsor of most of the package, said the provision would reduce the processing of export licenses by one-third, or 25,000 applications a year.

"It tells the Europeans that we trust them not to sell the stuff to the Soviets," said a subcommittee staff member who asked not to be identified.

Two provisions affecting Europe were related to trans-Atlantic disputes over "extraterritoriality" that flared last year.

Italy, France, West Germany and Britain contested attempts by the Reagan administration to stop U.S. subsidiaries abroad from selling equipment for construction of the natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. The Europeans said that the United States had no right to enforce its laws against companies operating in other countries.

One provision adopted in the package aims at eliminating claims of extraterritoriality.

However, a second provision, sponsored by Representative Olympia J. Snowe, Republican of Maine, would allow the president to ban imports to the United States from companies abroad that the U.S. government rules to be in violation of Western trade agreements. The Snowe proposal is similar to one made by the Reagan administration.

"We do not think this provision is compatible with international trading rules" in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a spokesman for a delegation from the European Community said last week in Washington. "And we think that this will further undermine the climate of confidence indispensable to trade."

## EC Offers Buffer Stock Plan For Sugar Trade Agreement

By Brij Khindaria

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The European Community offered a plan Tuesday for a new International Sugar Agreement but at the same time made it clear that it will enter only on its own terms.

Michel Jacquot, the chief EC delegate, said the 10-nation community, the largest noncommunist sugar exporter, will again stay out of the planned agreement if it is not more effective than the existing agreement.

EC governments, which expect to export 5.8 million metric tons (12.8 million short tons) this year, think that any new pact must take account of the "radically different conditions" on world sugar markets since 1977, when the last agreement was negotiated. Mr. Jacquot told the 58-country United Nations sugar conference.

The new ISA should rely chiefly

on a large buffer stock to stabilize prices with the 10 largest exporters acting as a group to manage markets and a minor role for lesser exporters, he said.

The EC suggestions were received with skepticism by others who felt that they would allow the community to continue domination of export markets while benefiting from higher world prices and preventing smaller exporters from expanding sales.

John Kerin, Australian primary industry minister, whose country ranked second to the EC with 2.9 million metric tons exported last year, blamed the community for undermining the current sugar agreement by increasing sales while reducing purchases.

He preferred using stricter export quotas to running up large and expensive buffer stocks. He also called for ISA control over special arrangements such as the

Lome Convention under which the EC imports sugar from developing countries in Africa and the Caribbean and Pacific regions.

Mr. Jacquot said that demand was "completely unacceptable."

Camilo Pena, the Brazilian commerce minister, voiced surprise at Mr. Jacquot's insistence on entering the new agreement only if it were patterned on community suggestions.

"I find that hard to believe," he said. "If one comes for negotiations one must have some flexibility, otherwise it is useless to negotiate."

An effective agreement is impossible without the EC, Mr. Pena said. The third largest exporter, Brazil took a position midway between the community and Australia. Mr. Pena suggested combining a buffer stock mechanism with export and output controls to stabilize prices near a target level.

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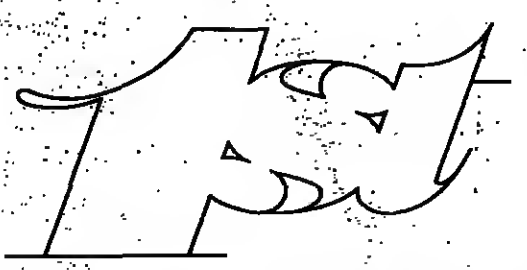
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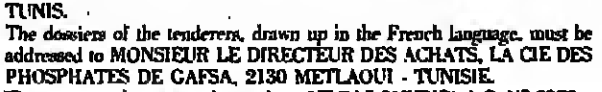
ALUBAF is a group of banks, financial institutions and insurance companies, all



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

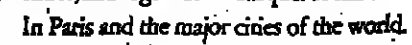
[illegible]

— Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.  
14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.  
— Cavenove & Co.  
12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2.



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## Ford Halts Its Talks On Sale of Steel Plant

**New York Times Service**  
DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. has ended negotiations for the sale of its steel plant to a group of Japanese companies headed by Nippon Kōkan K.K.

In a bulletin distributed Monday to employees at Rouge Steel, the company said, "It is now clear to us that we are not likely to resolve labor issues to the satisfaction of the Japanese, and so there is no point in further discussion." The companies have been in negotiations for the sale for nine months.

An official of Nippon Kōkan, who asked that his name not be used, said he had been surprised at the announcement, but he would not comment further.

Donald F. Ephlin, director of the United Automobile Workers' Ford department, said his union had not been directly involved in the negotiations, but that it appeared that "the Japanese wanted more than Ford thought was appropriate to achieve parity with the U.S. steel industry." He added that there were other matters pertaining to the labor agreement, but that "labor costs is what it boils down to."

Workers at the steel mill are covered by the national Ford-UAW agreement but have a bonus plan that is tied to output. The average Ford-UAW wage is about \$23 an hour, including benefits, and under the Rouge bonus plan a worker could earn as much as \$3 an hour more than that. The average steel worker's wage in the United States is about \$24 an hour with benefits.

A Ford spokesman said there were no other prospective buyers for the subsidiary.

## Major S&L To Adjust '82 Results

**New York Times Service**

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission said on Monday that Financial Corp. of America had agreed to reduce its previously reported 1982 profits 26 percent, to \$27.2 million, from \$36.7 million.

Financial, headed by Charles W. Knapp, is the parent of the State Savings Loan Association, whose aggressive lending practices have made it one of the largest U.S. thrift institutions.

Financial and its independent auditor, Arthur Andersen & Co., have been involved in an accounting-practice dispute with the SEC over the way the company recorded sales of foreclosed property and delinquent mortgage loans.

The SEC questioned Financial's accounting practices during a review of proxy materials that the company submitted regarding its proposed acquisition of First Charter Financial Corp., of Beverly Hills, a combination that would have more than \$17 billion in assets.

The dispute with the SEC, which was resolved in a series of weekend meetings involving four of the five commissioners, arose over whether Financial had adequately discounted below-market-rate loans in connection with the sale of foreclosed property.

"It looks to me that the company has cleared a hurdle in fine fashion, and the key question remaining is whether there would be any negative impact of the pending merger with First Charter," said Jonathan E. Gray, a thrift industry analyst with Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

## AMC Expected to Sign Pact To Produce Jeeps in China

**By John Holusha**

**New York Times Service**  
SOUTHFIELD, Michigan — American Motors expects to sign an agreement later this week with China to jointly produce Jeep vehicles in Beijing and export some of them to other nations in the Far East.

AMC executives had hoped to withhold public announcement of the agreement until the actual signing, they said, to avoid angering Chinese officials and possibly endangering the accord.

They declined to comment Monday on reports appearing in Ward's Auto World, a trade publication, that the formal announcement of the agreement was due shortly. However, last week, company officials, in advance briefings for reporters, said the signing was planned for Thursday in Beijing.

The four-wheel-drive vehicles are to be produced by Beijing Jeep Co., a joint venture of Beijing Auto Works and AMC, which is the smallest of the major U.S. automobile companies. Production is expected to reach 40,000 vehicles a year, which are to be sold in China and other Asian countries.

"This is probably the largest individual joint venture in China," said AMC's chairman, W. Paul Tipton, at the briefing last week before he left for China for the scheduled signing.

He added that negotiations for the project had been in progress for more than four years and had been initiated by AMC, which had sought access to the potentially huge Chinese market. It also wanted a low-wage area to manufacture

vehicles to compete with Japanese companies in overseas markets.

The AMC agreement, if it is signed, will be the first joint production agreement in China by an U.S. auto manufacturer, an agreement that could result in the start of actual production this year or next. Volkswagen of West Germany has a preliminary contract to start making a new-model car in 1983 in a joint venture in Shanghai.

Beijing Jeep will be in a factory owned by Beijing Auto, which now produces about 20,000 units a year of an older-design, four-wheel-drive vehicle based on a 1954 design for a Soviet Army jeep. AMC

will invest \$8 million in cash and \$8 million in technology for a 31.4 percent share of the \$51-million joint venture. AMC's share could rise to as high as 49 percent under the terms of the agreement.

The venture gives AMC a pool of 4,000 factory workers at the Beijing plant, whose pay averages 60 cents an hour, compared with about \$12 an hour in labor costs in Japan and more than \$20 an hour in the United States.

The president and chief operating officer of Beijing Jeep will be an AMC executive, although the chairman will be Chinese. "Basically, we plan to run it," he said.

## AM International Accused Of Accounting Violations

**New York Times Service**

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has charged AM International Inc. with engaging in a wide-ranging fraud to inflate its financial statements in violation of federal securities laws.

The company, which filed for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code last year, immediately settled the complaint, without admitting or denying the allegations. But in a highly unusual statement, the SEC said it was continuing its "private investigation" of the company, a Chicago-based supplier of office equipment and information-processing systems.

The complaint, filed Monday, did not name any of AM's past or current management, accountants or outside auditors in the reported fraudulent practices.

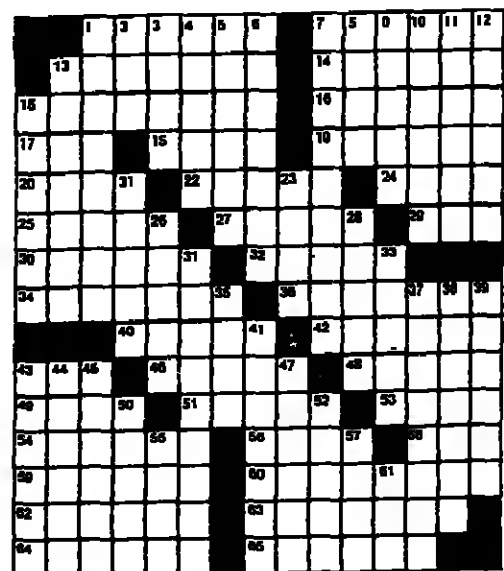
In a prepared statement, Joe B. Freeman Jr., AM's chairman and chief executive officer, said: "The commission's investigation had focused primarily on AM's previous internal controls and past financial reports." As part of the settlement, he said, "AM has agreed to appoint two additional directors within 90 days after confirmation of its eventual plan of reorganization to serve on the audit committee of the company's board of directors and to have its independent auditors for the next three years review its accounting system and procedures."

## Floating Rate Notes

Banks		Closing prices, May 3	
Issue	Rate	Price	Yield
Alcoa 5.50-6.00	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 6.00-6.50	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 6.50-7.00	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 7.00-7.50	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 7.50-8.00	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 8.00-8.50	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 8.50-9.00	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 9.00-9.50	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 9.50-10.00	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 10.00-10.50	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 10.50-11.00	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 11.00-11.50	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 11.50-12.00	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 12.00-12.50	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 12.50-13.00	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 13.00-13.50	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 13.50-14.00	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 14.00-14.50	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 14.50-15.00	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 15.00-15.50	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 15.50-16.00	7.75	100.00	7.75
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Alcoa 16.50-17.00	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 17.00-17.50	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 17.50-18.00	7.75	100.00	7.75
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Alcoa 91.00-91.50	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 91.50-92.00	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 92.00-92.50	7.75	100.00	7.75
Alcoa 92.50-93.00	7.75	100.00	



## CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Pursues
  - 2 Like a noose
  - 3 Pencil's
  - 4 Changeable;
  - 5 Affection
  - 6 Accusations
  - 7 Youngster
  - 8 Gaspacho, for
  - 9 Speaks
  - 10 Nine aces
  - 11 Adjust a clock
  - 12 Surfeit
  - 13 Frankster
  - 14 Leaving or
  - 15 Defense Dept.
  - 16 Lyricist's kin
  - 17 Nuzzled
  - 18 Twist
  - 19 Marked with
  - 20 Surfactant
  - 21 English
  - 22 Essayist: 1872-
  - 23 Blimy's
  - 24 Mother
  - 25 Dormouse
  - 26 Aromatic
  - 27 Palm tree
- DOWN**
- 1 African
  - 2 Prospects
  - 3 Far from far
  - 4 Isle of Man
  - 5 Suffer
  - 6 Embellish-
  - 7 Lack of vitality
  - 8 Grooms
  - 9 Best-selling
  - 10 Given name of
  - 11 Debtors' dumber
  - 12 Rialto
  - 13 Blackbuster
  - 14 Punctures sans
  - 15 Courtesy title
  - 16 Blustering
  - 17 Occurred
  - 18 Relative or
  - 19 Orchestra
  - 20 Members
  - 21 Stick it out
  - 22 Newspaper
  - 23 Items, for short
  - 24 Canal or lake in
  - 25 Ontario
  - 26 Arouse
  - 27 Dwindle
  - 28 Defiance
  - 29 Finished
  - 30 Showy flower
  - 31 A son of
  - 32 Aphrodite
  - 33 Treadle
  - 34 Resting places
  - 35 "The"
  - 36 Axelrod
  - 37 Intense anxiety
  - 38 Kind of
  - 39 Soccer
  - 40 Systematic
  - 41 Gridiron teams
  - 42 Forsake
  - 43 Enthusiast's
  - 44 Temper
  - 45 Shade of brown
  - 46 In
  - 47 Blustering
  - 48 Calla lilies
  - 49 French
  - 50 Philosopher:
  - 51 Kind of cheese
  - 52 Delayed
  - 53 Michel's "my"

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maletsky.

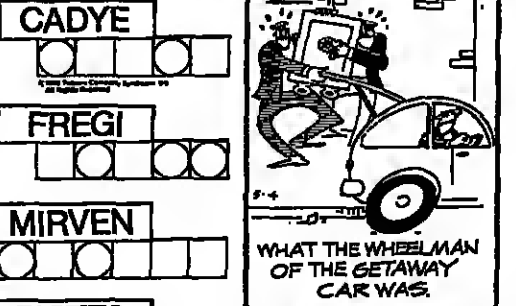
## DENNIS THE MENACE



"MAYBE YOU SHOULD TAKE UP BOWLING...THE BALLS ARE A LOT EASIER TO FIND."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: A " " " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: MOUSE BATON PURPLE SUGARY

Answer: There's that one feature about his new car that's guaranteed to last a lifetime—the PAYMENTS

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Aberdeen	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Amsterdam	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Antwerp	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Birmingham	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Bombay	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Boston	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Buenos Aires	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Calcutta	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Cardiff	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Chennai	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Copenhagen	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Dublin	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Hankow	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Hong Kong	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Kobe	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
London	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Los Angeles	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Madras	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Manila	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Medan	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Memphis	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Miami	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Minneapolis	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Moscow	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Mumbai	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Nairobi	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Osaka	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Paris	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Perth	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Port of Spain	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
San Francisco	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Seattle	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Singapore	12	5	4	1	12	5	4
Sydney	12	5	4	1	12	5	4

## PEANUTS



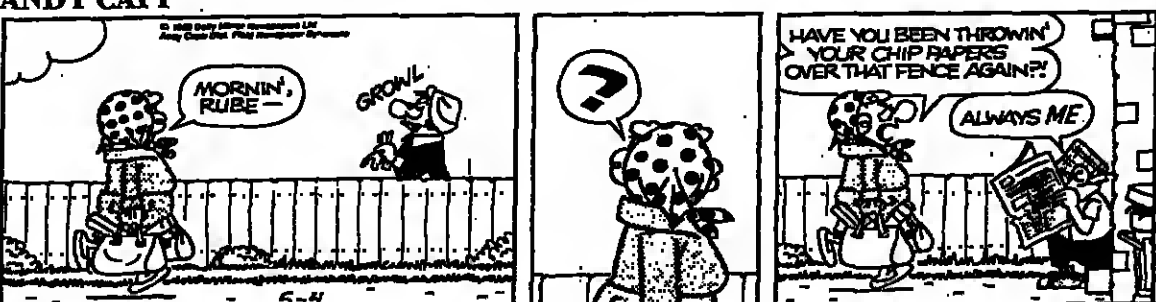
## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## BOOKS

## THE ENGLISHMAN'S DAUGHTER

By Peter Evans. 238 pp. \$13.95.  
Random House, 201 East 50th St.,  
New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Anarole Broyard

"THE Englishman's Daughter," a suspense novel by Peter Evans, is not a "page-turner." No good novel ever is. If a book is worth anything at all, it makes you reluctant to turn the pages. It holds you, encourages you to hang around and relish a scene or mull over an idea.

Because it takes place in Moscow and concerns, among other things, the inner workings of Soviet intelligence agencies, "The Englishman's Daughter" will inevitably be compared to "Gorky Park." And this is not fair, for Evans, a former foreign correspondent, is good in his own particular way. While he doesn't quite capture the brooding darkness of Martin Cruz Smith's central character, he has more flair, more different flavors of irony. Like William Buckley Jr., Evans has a talent for intellectual commandments and a special feeling for those places in politics where pathos and absurdity meet.

"The Englishman's Daughter" contains at least nine good characters, which would be quite a feat for a so-called "serious" novel. These people of Evans's are capable of saying things like "only the innocent or the insane confuse fanaticism with freedom." Or "there is no greater fanaticism than a woman's prudence once aroused." Or "it is impossible to defend democracy democratically."

Child, one of the book's best characters, is an English "monetarist" who has come over to Russia. The author says of him that he had "the look you see in out-of-season hotel dwellers." He adds that "a defector, like a novelist or a recluse, must invent and inhabit his own world." And "like all defectors, Child knew that his usefulness diminished a little more each day."

When Evans's characters go to bed together, most of them behave convincingly, passionately and imaginatively. If we think of this for a moment, or of John Le Carré's "The Little Drummer Girl," it is tempting to wonder whether we might not have to turn to thrillers now for robust sexual scenes.

Rufus, the hero of the book, is a genuine modern hero: reckless, charming, witty and just a bit self-destructive. Pandora, the heroine, is a perfect blend of poise and vulnerability.

Evans understands that it is details that make novels. In Moscow, after a snowstorm, a gang of women in wadded coats break up the

ice with crowbars. In a crematorium outside Moscow, a middle-aged female technician says that it would be so much more efficient if bodies could go into the fire standing. Khor, a brutal Soviet general, has the kind of "narcissism that distrusts and misanthropy mally breed." When he watches, on closed-circuit television, the murder of his rival, Ki feels "fragments of emotion."

Evans's characters pretty much cover human gamut. Dollsly is theatrically diabolical. Rufus is wistfully cynical. Pandora is a fully optimistic. Child suffers, and even dies, of hyperventilation. Bulkov, another Soviet general, chips away at love like thick women breaking the ice with crowbars. And the woman he loves and rescues, is like a St. et version of the Virgin of the Annunciation with a KGB angel bringing her news of miracle. Khor is the ultimate cynic, the realist at the end of the world, and Bumbi his British counterpart, poses the question whether naked power can ever overcome romance of history.

In describing Rufus, the defector Child, it is good word, one that Evans himself describes "The Englishman's Daughter," then, is dreadfully well-written.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are necessarily consecutive.

FICTION		Weeks on list
1	THE LITTLE DRUMMER GIRL, by John Le Carré	1
2	CHRISTINE, by Stephen King	2
3	WHITE GOLD WELDER, by Stephen King	3
4	VOICE OF THE HEART, by Barbara Vance	4
5	THE LONESOME GOSPEL, by Lewis	5
6	BANKER, by Dick Francis	6
7	THE DELTA STAR, by Joseph Wambaugh	7
8	ANCIENT EVENINGS, by Norman Mailer	8
9	HEARTBURN, by Nora Ephron	9
10	SPACE, by James A. Michener	10
11	MASTER OF THE GAME, by Sidney Sheldon	11
12	THE VALLEY OF HORSES, by John M. Ford	12
13	THE MISTS OF AVALON, by Marion Zimmer Bradley	13
14	ICEBERG, by John Gardner	14
15	ELLIS ISLAND, by Fred Mustard Stewart	15
NONFICTION		Weeks on list
1	IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE, by Thomas J. Peters and Robert H. Waterman Jr.	1
2	MEGATRENDS, by John Naisbitt	2
3	THE ONE-MINUTE MANAGER, by Kenneth Blanchard and Spencer Johnson	3
4	JANE FONDA'S WORK-OUT BOOK, by Jane Fonda	4
5	BLUE HIGHWAYS, by William S. Burroughs	5
6	THE F-PLAN DIET, by Andrew Ryan	6
7	MARY ELLEN'S HELP YOURSELF DIET PLAN, by Mary Ellen Pinckney	7
8	THE YOUNGEST SCIENCE, by Lewis Thomas	8
9	ONE BY ONE, by Theodore Isaac Rubin	9
10	SALVADOR, by Joan Didion	10
11	WORKING OUT, by Charles Hix	11
12	THE LOVE YOU MAKE, by Peter Brown and Robert G. Brown	12
13	THE FALL OF FREDDIE THE LEAF, by Leo Baeck	13
14	DR. ABRAMSON'S NUTRITION PLAN, by Elliot D. Abramson and Elizabeth A. King	14
15	LIVING, LOVING AND LEARNING, by Leo Baeck	15

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

EAST defended three no-trump after the Stayman auction shown in the diagram. West led the club nine and the jack forced the ace.

South played the diamond queen — which held — and then the jack, on which West discarded the heart three, and East won the ace. There appears to be no way for the defense to take more than four tricks, but East shifted to the spade ten — an imaginative play.

South covered with the jack, and West cooperated well by

taking the king and returning a club. East won with the king and followed through by leading the spade deuce.

South looked at this suspiciously, but not unreasonably assumed that the nine was on his right. He played low, and West produced the nine and continued the suit to give the defense five tricks.

Later, East-West compared scores and reported that they had defeated three no-trump. "You couldn't have beaten that hand," replied a disbelieving teammate. "It's a lay-down."

NORTH

AKS  
K943  
Q843  
Q8732

SOUTH (D)  
AQJ47  
KJ85  
AQJ47

Both sides were vulnerable. 1 bidding.  
South West North East  
TNT Pass 2-6 Pass  
Pass Pass  
West led the club nine.

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

May 3

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## SPORTS

## Of Basque Rule, Soaring Eagles and a Common-Sense Giant



Tight quarters (especially an arm around the neck) stopped Sidney Moncrief on this play, but he scored 25 points in a 107-93 Milwaukee victory that eliminated Boston Monday.

## Bucks Sweep Celts

**MILWAUKEE** — Marquise Johnson scored 33 points and Sidney Moncrief added 25 to help the Milwaukee Bucks crush the Boston Celtics, 107-93, last Monday night and complete a four-game sweep of their Eastern Conference semifinal.

## NBA PLAYOFFS

The Bucks had 15 and 12, respectively. The Celtics, with a record 14 NBA championships, were stunned at being swept in a playoff series for the first time since 1951. "It's sickening," said Bird, "something I won't forget for a long time. This summer is going to be nothing but work — I'm going to punish myself for what happened so we can get back where we belong."

"I felt we had the potential to win in four games," Moncrief said. "The way our club has been developing, with Bob Lanier coming back, and after watching the Celtics in their series with Atlanta, I just felt good about our chances."

The triumph was particularly sweet for Coach Don Nelson, who spent most of his playing career as a player on the losing end of the Celtics' dominance. "This is my biggest win as a coach," Nelson said. "I'm just so tickled. I usually come in second."

In Denver, Kiki Vandeweghe scored 37 points and reserve Mike Evans contributed 17 points in the first half to help the Nuggets down San Antonio, 124-114, and move to within 2-1 of the Spurs.

Evans finished with a career-high 23 points and Denver survived rare off-night performances by Dan Issel and Alex English, who, playing with minor injuries, totaled 35 and 31 points, respectively, in the first half of the game.

Boston was led by Bird with 18 points, while Maxwell and Robert

**LONDON** — The Basques rule in Spain. The European clock winds back two decades as Benfica re-emerges as a major cup finalist. The most successful English manager of all time retires.

Who dares say a week in soccer represents insignificant history? May Day will be remembered throughout Spain as the time Madrid failed to recapture power, the day Real Madrid's anticipated 21st national championship dissolved and Atletico Bilbao, an exclusively Basque team, triumphed.

Even as a foreigner, Real's illustrious Argentine-born manager, Alfredo Di Stefano, will feel the ramifications of his side's failure to interrupt the Basque dominance of Spanish soccer. Real Sociedad de San Sebastian had won the title for two years but, last Sunday, Madrid was the clear favorite.

It needed only to draw in Valencia, against the bottom club — but lost, 1-0. Bilbao, meanwhile, thrashed Las Palmas, 5-1, to celebrate Madrid on the season's final day and celebrated its first championship since 1956.

This from a founder club of Spanish soccer, one that had no player chosen for the recent World Cup and only one, center-forward Manuel Sarabia, on the fringe of the national team being reformed. Something, somewhere, is afoot with Spain's selection process. Would it be entirely naive to suspect politics has something to do with it?

By contrast, Benfica finds its nation's demands excessive. Six Benfica stars were declared unfit to answer Portugal's recent call, although their ailments disappeared whenever the club's progress toward the UEFA Cup final was at stake.

To be fair, Benfica does rely on a nucleus of rather aging campaigners, and age does bring uncertainty. Nevertheless, don't bet against goalkeeper Manuel Bento (34), defender Humberto Coelho (33), midfielder pivot Joao Alves (30) or striker Nene (33) being too senile to turn on the style against Anderlecht of Belgium in Wednesday's first leg of the UEFA final.

Nene, together with another 30-year-old, Yugoslav Zoran Filipovic, forms probably the oldest goal-scoring tandem on the continent, but without them Benfica would not have beaten the likes of Italian champion Fiorentina. Why, experience and inspired, the Eagles of Europe are back.

Center-half Humberto can actually recall the day of the Benfica Eagle. He played, alongside the great Eusebio, the last time Benfica reached a European Cup final in 1968 and, while Eusebio has returned to coach the next generation, Humberto remains a player of massive authority. Even so, I doubt he has the legs to hold an Anderlecht team liberated under the attack of the influence of Coach Paul Van Himst. Another from the past, Van Himst returned after the crowd had demanded the head of his dour predecessor, Tomislav Ivic.

Ivic's defensive instincts still occasionally surface, but fired by new strikers Erwin Vandenberghe and Alex Czerniatynski (expensively bought to augment the Danish forward Kenneth Brylle), the old goal-hungry Royal Sporting Club Anderlecht is being revived. The first of 1983's European club finals has plenty of history to live up to.

The same, and far more, can be said of whoever steps into the shoes of Bob Paisley who, this Saturday, selects his last side to play at Liverpool's home ground of Anfield.

Paisley retires with his sixth English championship — his 14th major honor — safely tucked away. He had a mere nine years in absolute charge of Liverpool, long enough to raid Europe for the blue-ribbon Champions Cup three times and the UEFA Cup and the Super Cup once each.

But nine years is a drop in the ocean of Paisley's service to his club. He celebrates this month the anniversary of his days at Anfield, spanning his growth from an honest, industrious player to club trainer, physio, coach, assistant manager and, finally, manager.

It's a cliché to say a man hasn't changed with success. In Paisley's case it happens to be true. You'll find him in a cramped office beneath the main grandstand. A room with no window, the office has a clock that runs backwards, the queen mother's racing clock, and a photograph of his mother, which he will wait until visitors ask before telling them that picture reminds him of the struggle to stay on top. Those who don't ask never get

to glimpse how this little man helped keep his team on top, and his own feet on the ground, all those years.

"I think of myself as a lorry driver with valuable cargo in the back," he had said in Rome, where Liverpool first conquered Europe. "I have to make the final decisions, but the men behind me are all fine mechanics in their own right. It's them that has to do it."

He means not only players, but the back-room staff of a handful of men who have been at Anfield almost as long as he. One, Joe Fagan, is expected to be given his chance to front the operation as manager. (A youngster is Fagan, with a mere 61 years on the calendar and only 23 served in the Liverpool dynasty).

Still, Paisley isn't going anywhere. At 63 he'll take his pension and step back from the pressures, but if you think Liverpool will allow his wisdom, experience and still-burning enthusiasm to walk out the door, you have no idea what sustains so phenomenal a club. That would amount to a divorce in a contented family.

Mr. Paisley has unfinished business at Anfield. He will be there, in his old woolly cardigan, an old-fashioned man on an old-fashioned club, modest in victory and grumpy in defeat.

"Secret of success?" he echoes. "Common sense, and not complicating the game."

It's a simple sport played by ordinary workaday lads, and sometimes when I hear all this coaching jargon I need a dictionary to know what they're talking about. We're not the greatest talkers in the world at Anfield, but the knowledge is there."

Paisley's worth to the British game has been so easy to overlook. He dresses and talks as he feels, a man who began his working life in the coal mines. But, as he says: "People attach too much importance to facial appearances. They shouldn't judge the man by the label on the jar."

Indeed they shouldn't. But even the most prolific of winners can get things wrong. It's 30 years too late for Paisley to do what he expected of himself once the playing had stopped.

"I thought," he recalls, "after I hung up my boots I'd go back to the trade I had before I turned pro — bricklaying."

The bricks he helped lay at Anfield will although his majesty hasn't yet announced it, have an invariable repercussion that makes Paisley feel uncomfortable. ... Arise, Sir Robert.

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## NFL, 24 Teams Cited In Raider Perjury Suit

**LOS ANGELES** — The Los Angeles Raiders on Tuesday were to file a \$7.3 million lawsuit against the National Football League, most of its teams and a Los Angeles law firm, charging the defendants had obstructed justice by failing to disclose false testimony in a recent trial. The suit seeks \$32,395,000 in actual damages and \$25 million in punitive damages.

The suit charges that James Hardy, general manager of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, committed perjury as an NFL witness last month in a trial to determine the amount of damages the football league owed the Raiders for antitrust violations.

"At a news conference late Monday, Raider attorney Joseph L. Alioto said Hardy testified falsely April 5 when he denied having met with NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle. Actually, Alioto said, Hardy brought Rozelle to a meeting with Neil Papiano, treasurer of the Hollywood Turf Club, who was said in 1981 to be pursuing an expansion football franchise.

Alioto said he does not know when or where the meeting between Rozelle and Papiano took place, but suggested the pair had talked about bringing a professional team to Los Angeles, thereby attempting to displace the Raiders.

The suit describes Hardy as the league's "most important witness," who belittled all the Raiders' major claims for damages against the NFL because the team was prevented from moving from Oakland to Los Angeles in 1980.

Without Hardy's testimony, the suit suggests, the federal court jury that fixed the Raiders' damages at \$11.5 million on April 13 would have awarded an additional \$8 million sought by the Raiders. Damages are trebled under federal antitrust laws as a way of punishing the offender.

Alioto said Monday that NFL attorneys had known about Hardy's testimony for eight days but waited until jurors had outlined the court they had reached a verdict before informing Judge Harry Pregerson about Hardy's testimony.

"NFL lawyers admitted their suit was false testimony when he said he had not had any contact with Pete Rozelle during the past year, when in fact there were several communications between Rozelle and the witness during the past year relating not only to this trial, but also to discussions of a new franchise in Los Angeles," Alioto said.

The lawsuit also names 24 of the NFL's 27 other teams and the Los Angeles law firm of O'Melveny & Myers, which represented the NFL in the original trial last year, when jurors found that the league had violated antitrust laws, and again in last month's damages trial.

The suit also accuses the NFL of withholding \$700,000 in television revenue due the Raiders, and of using the money "to help finance litigation and massive lobbying efforts" against the club. Finally, it seeks damages of \$2,565,000, which Hardy is alleged to have received for "violations already determined in the previous trial."

## Reliever Moffitt Sharp As Blue Jays Win, 6-5

**TORONTO** — Randy Moffitt, pitched three innings of no-hit relief — his fifth consecutive hitless appearance — to preserve Toronto's 6-5 victory over the Texas Rangers Monday night.

Moffitt took over for reliever Roy Lee Jackson in the seventh with runners on first and second, but he struck out two batters to end the inning.

In the National League, in New York, Houston beat the Mets, 3-2, but may have lost pitcher Nolan Ryan for several weeks. As he was named Wally Backman in the eighth for his 12th straight out of the night, Ryan collapsed in pain from a pulled left hamstring muscle. He was taken to a hospital on Tuesday for examination to determine the extent of the damage. Ray Knight drove in two runs with a home run and a sacrifice fly to support Ryan and Frank LaCorte, who worked the final 1 1/2 innings for the save.

In Philadelphia, rookie Gary Redus, playing in his first game since suffering a hamstring injury on April 12, hit two homers to lead Cincinnati to a 5-2 victory over the Phillies. Ted Power scattered seven hits for his first complete game in the majors. Redus and Eddie Murray connected for back-to-back home runs in the third off Dick Ruthven to break a 1-1 tie.

In Los Angeles, Lee Mazzilli and Dave Parker each drove in a pair of runs and Rick Rhoden scattered nine hits to pace Pittsburgh's 5-1 verdict over the Dodgers.

In Kansas City, Missouri, Amos Otis and Leon Roberts each hit two-run homers in the fourth to propel the Royals to a 4-1 victory over New York. Dennis Leonard (3-2) scattered five hits over seven innings to beat the Yankees for the first time since July 1978. Dan Quisenberry pitched the final two innings for his fifth save.

Brewers & White Sox 4  
In Chicago, Ron Ojive drove in three runs and Cecil Cooper and Robin Yount had two RBIs apiece in leading Milwaukee to an 8-4 triumph over the White Sox. It was the Brewers' eighth victory in their last 12 outings. Reliever Jim Slaton, yet to lose in three decisions, worked the final 5 1/2 innings.

A quality reliever for San Francisco during the mid 1970s, Moffitt has been injured for much of the past three seasons. He was signed by Toronto as a free agent over the winter and had to pitch his way onto the club in spring training.

"I wonder when it's going to end," said the 34-year-old right-hander, who entered his first game with a 3-0 record. He has allowed only one hit in 5 1/2 innings this season. "You can't expect a start like this."

Lloyd Moseby and Willie Upshaw hit two-run homers for the Blue Jays. Upshaw's fifth of the season came in the first and Moseby hit his third home run of the year two innings later, when Toronto took a 6-4 lead.

**Baseball Roundup**  
In Kansas City, Missouri, Amos Otis and Leon Roberts each hit two-run homers in the fourth to propel the Royals to a 4-1 victory over New York. Dennis Leonard (3-2) scattered five hits over seven innings to beat the Yankees for the first time since July 1978. Dan Quisenberry pitched the final two innings for his fifth save.

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## OBSERVER

## Beset by Mediocrity

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Waking up the other day, I saw a headline: "Tide of Mediocrity Imperils U.S."

"I thought it was the window of vulnerability that imperiled the U.S.," I mumbled to the brain.

What an idiot. Just a few days earlier I had told the Scurrow Commission, reporting to the president on nuclear business, had announced that the window of vulnerability did not exist. I reminded the brain of this while shampooing its container.

"Of course," it mused. "So now, without a window of vulnerability to justify buying \$30 billion worth of new missiles, the government needs a new menace. Therefore: the tide of mediocrity. How many missiles do I think it will require to stem the tide of mediocrity?"

What an imbecile. How did I know what it thought until it thought something?

"I just had a terrible thought," it said. "That tide of mediocrity that imperils the U.S. — that sounds like it could be us."

"If it is, it's all your fault," I yelled. "How many times have I told you to cast out the mediocrity and buckle down to excellence?"

Dripping water, we made a closer examination of the newspaper. First, a fuller reading of the headline: "Commission on Education Warns 'Tide of Mediocrity Imperils U.S.'" Then, bifocals in place, a study of the body type.

"Relax," I said. "It's not about us. It's about education."

A quick scan indicated that a federal commission of 18 learned folk was reporting that American schooling was poor and getting worse.

"The tide of mediocrity, man. Read to me about the tide of mediocrity," said the brain. I read: "The educational foundations of our society are presently being eroded by a rising tide of mediocrity that threatens our very future as a nation and as a people."

"That sentence shows how bad things are," I said. "If 18 learned folk are writing sentences as mediocre as that, the tide of mediocrity is already lapping at the nation's ankles."

What a trifler. Serious people talking doom and gloom, and the brain had to play the wise guy.

"I'm not kidding," it protested. "A sentence like that wouldn't be worth more than a C in 10th-grade English. Look at that tired old cliché — 'foundations being eroded.' And that superfluous 'presently' stuck in for no purpose at all."

"This is not about grammar. It's about the potential death of the nation."

"Look," said the brain. "How much better it reads if we remove the pointless 'presently.' Then we have 'foundations of our society are being eroded' instead of 'are presently being eroded.'"

What a tipster. "There's also a grammar error," it went on. "You can't say 'by a rising tide of mediocrity' that threatens our very future. What they have constructed is a sentence with a nonrestrictive clause with 'that.' You have to start it with a 'which.' If they weren't such mediocre grammarians they would have written 'a rising tide of mediocrity which threatens our very future.'"

Shut up, I suggested. "Worse than that," it continued. "They have stuck in the most important part of their statement — to wit, that the nation's future is threatened — as an afterthought in a dangling nonrestrictive clause following their unexciting cliché about eroding foundations."

This is twaddle unworthy of a mind that should be trying to rise above mediocrity. "I growled."

"Exactly my point about this fruit of the pen of 18 learned folk," it replied. "In scouring mediocrity in the schools they not only use clichés, they deaden their writing with superfluous words like 'presently,' and 'very' used as an unnecessary modifier of 'future,' and betray an ignorance of the distinction between restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses. They also bury their main point — the nation is in danger — so deep in a sentence that many people will go to sleep before reaching it."

No wonder that the tide of mediocrity is rising around my house. What a burden, having a brain so arrogant it gives only a C to 18 of its betters.

"That's not fair," the brain protested. "I'm giving them an A-plus in mediocrity."

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

## The Vatican's Document Collection

Sale of Facsimiles Will Help Maintain Its Vast Library of Treasures

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Vatican Library is a treasure house of maps and codices, manuscripts and incunabula. Many documents are falling to dust, most of them are invisible except to selected scholars. Now, thanks to the latest printing techniques, including the use of scanners and lasers, some of the library's treasures are being reproduced.

The facsimiles will be sold and one example of each work will be given to the Vatican. The originals will then be locked away, consigned to eternal safety.

The books are being published by seven publishers representing France, West Germany, the United States, Italy, Japan, Sweden and Spain. The first public view of the works printed so far will be at UNESCO in Paris May 9-16. The opening will be attended by the cardinal-archbishop of Paris, the chief rabbi, and the inevitable Jack Lang.

The publishers' first efforts include facsimiles of the "Cosmographia Claudii Ptolemaei," a 15th-century cartographic collection that goes back to Ptolemy's map of the second century; a volume of poems by Michelangelo; the codes Benedictus; a 15th-century Italian book of hours, and the writings of Martin Luther.

The publishers have a 20-year contract with the Vatican, which will receive a royalty of 10 percent of the selling price of each volume. The Ptolemaei will sell for \$10,000.

The Vatican is expected to use the considerable proceeds to build a new, modern library. When it is built, no one will have access to the old reading room except the pope and people designated by him. Each book is stamped by the Vatican Library and signed by the library's prefect and the plates will be destroyed at the end of the print run.

Editions will be limited to 500 or 600 copies, depending on the results of market research. Despite the high prices and the small printings, it should be a very profitable venture, according to Daniel Boyer, an American who is handling French-language distribution of the books.

"The Japanese are buying in large quantities as an investment," Boyer said. They have formed a business club and they pay in advance for anything we publish from now to the year 2000."

Although they may prove to be an attractive investment, the books, which will start coming out later this year, are intended mainly for libraries and universities. The titles to be reproduced are chosen by the seven publishers with the Vatican and the project has been in discussion for five years. The investment in printing equipment alone is about \$2 million.



Daniel Boyer with volume of cartographic facsimiles.

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Gold leaf, of which there is a great deal, is applied to each page by hand. Some of which there is also a great deal, is the hardest color to reproduce. The books' bindings are laboriously made by hand to imitate the originals as precisely as possible.

"The laser and scanner technology is not new," Boyer said. "What we have done is combine this technology with artisan work to produce excellent quality."

It took three years simply to develop paper that resembled the original, can stand up to modern printing techniques, and is durable. "The paper is especially made to last 500 years because the originals will be put on ice," Boyer said.

To be reproduced, each page must be removed from its binding and placed in a metal cylinder. The value of the originals is almost incalculable. "The ones that went to New York for the Vatican Treasures exhibition

were insured for \$1 million a page," Boyer said.

Not all the Vatican's Library's contents will be reproduced. Many documents are too fragile, others are unsuitable. One category the publishers have rejected is big Bibles.

"They're too big and we don't believe very much that we should go into the Bible business," Boyer said. "We don't want to be religious publishers."

All the books and maps that the group publishes will be beautiful; almost none will be comprehensible to the lay public. Each book will, however, be accompanied by a long commentary by a modern scholar, a process that has proved as trying as the application of gold leaf.

"Sometimes the scholars disagree," Boyer said. "They don't disagree, they fight," said his wife.

Right now a German and an American scholar are engaged in a terrific dispute over one volume. The publishers are trying to be on the side of the angels. "We'll probably have to print two versions," Boyer said.

## Farmer, 61, Wins Run

A 61-year-old potato farmer who keeps fit by running along his farm in rubber boots rounding up the cows delighted thousands of cheering spectators Tuesday by winning the 535-mile Sydney-to-Melbourne "ultra-marathon" in record time.

Chiff Young, a nonsmoking, nondrinking bachelor who lives with his 83-year-old mother on a farm, took up running only four years ago — after a hang-gliding accident. Although he was the oldest man in the race, he finished 25 miles ahead of his nearest rival. Melbourne residents, some in their nightclothes, flocked into the wet and cold streets in the early hours to cheer Young, whose progress has been followed by television viewers across the country. Young cut nearly two days off the previous best time for the run between Australia's two major cities, finishing in 5 days, 14 hours and 36 minutes. He collected a winner's check of \$8,700.

The home of the playwright Arthur Miller in Roxbury, Conn., was heavily damaged by fire while he and his wife were in China. One fireman was treated for smoke inhalation, said Gary Adams, chief of the Roxbury fire department. Adams said the 10-room house, purchased by Miller in 1957, sustained "between \$50,000 and \$100,000 in damages."

The 67-year-old playwright and his wife, Inge, were in Beijing, where he is directing his play "Death of a Salesman." Miller has been in China for about six weeks.

The son of the exiled Argentine writer Jacobo Timerman was sentenced to a second jail term for refusing to serve with the Israeli Army in Lebanon, an anti-war group said. Daniel Timerman, 35, who served a 28-day sentence in October for disobeying an order to accompany his reserve unit into Lebanon, was sentenced to 35 days in jail by a military court.

"There is a limit" group, made up of reservists opposed to the war, said Timerman was sent to military prison after he again refused to go to Lebanon. Timerman's father is the author of "The Longest War," a book sharply critical of the June 6 invasion of Lebanon. The elder Timerman, a former newspaper publisher, was expelled from Argentina in 1979 after being jailed

and tortured by the ruling military junta. He described his imprisonment in a book "Prisoner Without Name, Cell Without a Number."

Undaunted by a power failure in the middle of the ceremonies, Nancy Reagan accepted an honorar doctorate of laws from Pepperdine University at Malibu, California, and joined President Ronald Reagan in the ranks of honorar alumni. The power went out just as the university president, Howard White, was about to award the degree. The ceremony continued under TV camera lights until power was restored a few minutes later in time for the awarding of the degree. The first lady noted that Pepperdine awarded President Reagan an honorary degree during his 11 years as governor of California and quipped, "Do you think we'll have to call each other doctor from now on?"

Police used tear gas and night sticks to push down demonstrators and rioters who tried to force the gates of a concert by British guitarist Eric Clapton in Rome Monday night. Three policemen and 30 fans were injured and 3 people were arrested.

Britain's Princess Anne, daughter of Queen Elizabeth, is in Karachi on a three-day visit to Pakistan. The princess, 32, flew in from Hong Kong. She is scheduled to visit an Afghan refugee camp near Peshawar today and Thursday en route to Dubai en route to home.

Jennifer Jones, who won a Academy Award in 1943 for her performance in "The Song of Bernadette," has won a different kind of award. The actress, wife of multimillionaire businessman and patron Nicolas Sarkozy, received the American Psychiatric Association's special presidential commendation for her support of mental health care and research.

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Britain's Princess Anne, daughter of Queen Elizabeth, is in Karachi on a three-day visit to Pakistan. The princess, 32, flew in from Hong Kong. She is scheduled to visit an Afghan refugee camp near Peshawar today and Thursday en route to Dubai en route to home.

Jennifer Jones, who won a Academy Award in 1943 for her performance in "The Song of Bernadette," has won a different kind of award. The actress, wife of multimillionaire businessman and patron Nicolas Sarkozy, received the American Psychiatric Association's special presidential commendation for her support of mental health care and research.

Unsettled by a power failure in the middle of the ceremonies, Nancy Reagan accepted an honorar doctorate of laws from Pepperdine University at Malibu, California, and joined President Ronald Reagan in the ranks of honorar alumni. The power went out just as the university president, Howard White, was about to award the degree. The ceremony continued under TV camera lights until power was restored a few minutes later in time for the awarding of the degree. The first lady noted that Pepperdine awarded President Reagan an honorary degree during his 11 years as governor of California and quipped, "Do you think we'll have to call each other doctor from now on?"

Police used tear gas and night sticks to push down demonstrators and rioters who tried to force the gates of a concert by British guitarist Eric Clapton in Rome Monday night. Three policemen and 30 fans were injured and 3 people were arrested.

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